MUNICIPAL KPA	OBJECTIVE / GOAL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET DATES	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET	FUNDER
HOUSING	• To improve access to quality affordable housing; • To ensure that all communities live in formal settlements by 2012; • To construct affordable housing for the income category R3500.00- R7500,00; • To provide institutional housing within the Economic Development Projects; • Municipality to make land available for construction of upper class housing development as a private initiatives	• Number of new houses handed over to targeted recipients of low income housing; • Project approval for slum clearance; • Housing development within LED initiatives;		St.Chads housing units;	R9,024,505	DoH
			2012	Acaciaville Slums Clearence;	R4,122,273	DoH
				Thembalihle Slums Clearence;	R8,244,545	DoH
					R4,946,727	DoH
			2011	EZakheni Slums Clearence;	R,244,545	DoH
			Continuous	Mthandi		
				Storm Damaged Houses	R 30M	DoH
ROADS	• To improve the road network system and provide well maintained all weather community access roads. • To coordinate work between Transport Forums and the Municipality. • Clarify roles and responsibilities for different road classes. • To maintain and expand existing storm-water systems. • To improve road infrastructure and	• Number of urban households in the Service Authority Area, which did not have direct access to at least gravel or graded road. • Municipal Representative serving on the Transport Forum. • List of roads falling within the municipal authority.		Street names(Steadville)	8, 000	ELM
				Street names (Ezakheni)	8,000	ELM
				Rural roads wards 3, 4, 9	1,982,000	MIG

	provide bridges where necessary. •	• Quantified storm water backlog. • Number of bridges constructed.		Transport Plan	500,000	ELM
				Bridges Ezakheni to Esidakeni (Planning)	100,000	MIG
				Bridges Watersmeet to Burford (Panning)	100,000	MIG
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CEMETERY NEEDS	• To holistically address waste management in the Municipal Area • To ensure provision of healthy and clean environment; • To conduct public hearing on waste management; • To develop a cemetery plan; • To identify and establish more cemeteries in the Municipal area and provide proper maintenance	• Reduction on illegal dumping sites; • Reduction on street littering; • Reduction on number of complaints on waste (household and business) collection; • Number of cemeteries to be incorporated into Municipal Cemetery System;		Bluebank Cemetery(ablution,Road,Water & Fence	1,500,000	ELM
				Ndomba Cemetery(ablution,Road,Water & Fence	1,500,000	ELM
				Ezakheni Cemetery(ablution,Road,Water & Fence	1,500,000,	ELM
				Landfill Site	**300,000**	MIG

				Phase 1 &2		
SPATIAL PLANNING	• To implement Environmental Management Policies through Pollution Management, Erosion Management, Conservation Management, Eco-enhancement and Environmental Rehabilitation. • To implement recommendations of the SDF. • To implement **integration** thereby prohibiting urban sprawl and contributing to more densified town and cities. Densifying of vacant land parcels and integration of Ezakheni and Steadville; • To develop a comprehensive plan for **bulk infrastructure** with view to promote development; • To promote **equitable access** to **social services** which is mainly provided in the Ladysmith area; • To ensure the effectiveness of **aligning land use and transportation integration**; • To protect **agriculture and Open Space** since land is a fragile and scarce resource.	• Spatial Development Plan for both urban and rural in place.	2010& beyond	CBD Regeneration Plan; Strategic Environmental Plan; New Township establishment on infill areas; Integrated Transport Plan; Open Space Policy; Densification Plan with Design Requirements; Cemetery Plan	R500 thou; R700 thou; R200 thou; R500 thou; No cost to Council; R300 thou; R150thou	COGTA ELM ELM ELM ELM ELM ELM
COMMUN	• To reduce backlog of community facilities.	• 2 Community Facilities provided to address the		Renovation of	250,000	ELM

ITY FACILITIES	• To improve access to and management of community facilities. • To ensure access to sports and recreational facilities.	backlogs. Quantified list of backlogs.		old Church to training facilities		
				Community hall-Watersmeet phase 2	950,000	ELM
				Community hall-Emcitsheni phase 2	950,000	ELM
SAFETY AND SECURITY	• Strengthening of Policing Services and encourage public visible policing. The eradication of crime which has affected business confidence levels and tourism.	• Strategy for crime prevention. • Number of fines issued for traffic offences.		Vehicle Tracking System	50,000	ELM
				Replace 12x Drager BA Sets	180,000	ELM
				Upgrade Jaws of life unit	200,000	ELM
				Testing Station	1,000,000	ELM
				Analog number plate recognition	228,000	ELM
				Equipment for testing station	50,000	ELM

ELECTRICITY	• To reduce electricity service backlog by improving existing electricity network to meet current and future needs.	• Number of households in the electricity service authority area that were part of the backlog but were provided for the first time with a legal electricity connection.		Thembalihle In-fills-248 connections	193,200	DME
				Umbulwane A,B,C-In-fills-50 connections	1,140,800	DME
				Adjacent to Steadville Area D-In-fills 50 connections	230,000	DME
				Community gardens-20 connections	92,000	DME
				Area 'J' Remainder-57 connections	262,000	DME
				Area 'H' -500 connections	2,300,000	DME
				Area'E' -184 connections	846,400	DME
				Electrification	2,495,600	DME
				High Mast	1,000,000	MIG

				Light		

NATIONAL KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MUNICIPAL KPA	OBJECTIVE / GOAL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET DATES	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET	FUNDER
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	To promote Job Creation and local economic development largely based on agriculture industry, SMME development and tourism; To ensure 4% economic growth per annum by 2011 To ensure 15% reduction in unemployment by 2011	Employment, development of entrepreneurial skills; link 1st and 2nd economy	2010/11 and beyond	Renovation of Old municipal buildings for trading centres	R1,5 m	ELM

	To enable land reform effective implementation; To provide for job creation through various programmes; To open access to land as a catalyst for BBBEE; To halve poverty and unemployment by 2014; To make a conducive environment for economic growth to take place at all level; To establish good relations with private investors, private banks and other relevant stakeholders; To reduce the gap between the 1st and 2nd economies.	Number of jobs created by Municipal LED activities. Number of jobs created by Municipal capital projects	2010/11 and beyond	Community Gardens; Prickle Pear Plants; Establishment of Regional Shopping Center in Helpmekar Route; Upgrade of the aerodrome; Establishment of Ezakheni Plaza	R300 thou R500 thou R60 M worth of project R55M worth of project R20M worth of project	

	To promote Job creation and local economic development largely based on agriculture industry, SMME development and tourism					

NATIONAL KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

MUNICIPAL KPA	OBJECTIVE / GOAL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET DATES	PROJECT TITLE	BUDGET	FUNDER
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	To improve the Municipality's rate base by implementing Property Rates Act;	No. Of billable properties	2010/11 Financial Year and beyond;	Reveiw of the Asset Register	R1M	ELM
	To develop and implement an investment policy;	Clean Audit Report	2010/11 Financial Year and beyond			
	To development and implement an inventory management policy;					
	To ensure that the Municipality is financially viable and to recover outstanding debts;					
	To make provision for depreciating assets;					
	To subject timeously produce and report on progress made in spending the budget;					

	To maximize effectiveness of the Supply Chain Management unit which was established last year; To establish a data base for services providers; To ensure that the indigent receives support as required by the legislation using the equitable share to supply FBS and MIG funds for the provision of capital element of the mentioned free basic services.					

No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	Capacity Assessment Findings	March 2010 *(Current Situation/ Baseline)*	Target for December 2010 *(Changed Situation)*	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies *(e.g. intervention or technical support)*	Start Date	End Date	Means of Verification for each activity/ process	Human Resource allocated	Budget (,00)		Quarterly Progress
											Allocated	Projected	
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (EXPECTED OUTCOME)													
1.	Access to electricity, management and maintenance	Electricity supply to Umbulwane, Pieters, Mthandi, Steadville E Change of lamps in Ezakheni	Urgent need for electrification Community requests	Electrification completed All lamps changed	Investigations and Community Meetings In-house	DME DME	April 2010	12/ 2010	Physical verification ; Reports	Job Creation (70) 3 Electricians	R7,5m R4m		Report to Council and COGTA
2.	Access roads (new) and maintenance of municipal roads	13 Rural wards Tarring of Ward 3,5 and 9 in Ezakheni	Appointment of Consultant and Contractor	80% Completed	Monitoring of project; Zibambele EPWP Pilot Project	Department of Transport	July 2010	12/ 2010	Reports and Onsite visits	130	R27m R1m		Report to Council and COGTA
3.	Formalisation of informal settlements (What is required i.r.o. township formalization, basic services and housing)	Slum Clearance projects in Ward 25 (2) and Ward 6; Construction of 1770 storm damaged houses in rural areas	Surveys completed	80% completed	Tenders advertised; Service Providers appointed	Department of Human Settlement	May 2010	4/ 2011	Reports and onsite inspection; Progress Payments	4 Project Monitors to be appointed	R85,5 m R100 m		Report to Council and COGTA
POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT													
4.	Inter – Governmental Relations	Poor relations with the uThukela District Municipality	IGR Mayoral Forum, Technical Forum and CFO forum not working	IGR Forums in operation	Review of Inter Governmental relations	COGTA to assist; Non payment by the District; Non compliance in terms of Structures Act; Water problems Nil	May 2010 April	12/ 2010	Minutes of meetings; Reports Reports	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil	Report to Council and COGTA

No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	Capacity Assessment Findings	March 2010 *(Current Situation/ Baseline)*	Target for December 2010 *(Changed Situation)*	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies *(e.g. intervention or technical support)*	Start Date	End Date	Means of Verification for each activity/ process	Human Resource allocated	Budget (,00)		Quarterly Progress
											Allocated	Projected	
5.	Feedback to Council	Resolution Register not in place	Draft document to be populated	Resolution Register operational	Monthly Action List and Variance Reports		2010	12/ 2010				Nil	
6.	Delegation of functions between political and administration	Delegation Register not in place	Draft Delegation Register drawn up	Delegation Register adopted by Council, and roles clearly defined	Draft Delegation Register to be submitted to all committees of Council for scrutiny and final approval by Council	**Nil**	**April 2010**	**12/ 2010**	**Council Resolution**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Report to Council and COGTA
7.	Submission of Unqualified Annual Financial Statement	Interpretation of GRAP Standards not clear Lack of capacity	Action Plan developed in preparation of 2008/2009 Annual Financial Statements	Unqualified Annual Financial Statement	Training of Staff	**COGTA** **National Treasury (Accounting Standard Board)** **Auditor General**	**May 2010**	**12/ 2010**	**Progress report**	C F O Department of Finance Other departments	R4 million	Nil	Report to Council and COGTA
8.	Councillor Oversight Framework (functioning SCOPA)	Inadequate functioning of SCOPA	SCOPA meeting informed by need to investigate financial matters	SCOPA to meet every 3 months	Monitor Credit Control Actions	Nil	Nil	12/2010	Minutes of SCOPA	Nil	Nil		Report to Council and COGTA
ADMINISTRATION													
9.	Vacancies (S57) Status of filling of vacant positions	CFO EMIS	Vacant; Re-advertisement	Both incumbents appointed	Advertisements, Selection, Interview and Appointment of CFO and EMIS	Nil	April 2010	12/ 2010	Letters of appoint-ment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Report to Council and COGTA
LED STRATEGY ADOPTED BY COUNCIL													
10.	LED Plan aligned to the PGDS and	Ward 13, 19 and 23/24 identified as	5 community gardens in each	Provision of community	Provision of seeds, ploughing	Assistance from Department of Agriculture Extension	May 2010	12/	Inspect-ion; reports to	Nil	Nil	Nil	Report to Council

No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	Capacity Assessment Findings	March 2010 *(Current Situation/ Baseline)*	Target for December 2010 *(Changed Situation)*	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies *(e.g. intervention or technical support)*	Start Date	End Date	Means of Verification for each activity/ process	Human Resource allocated	Budget (,00)		Quarterly Progress
											Allocat ed	Projected	
	adopted by Council	poor wards	of the wards	gardens	of land	Officers		2010	commit- tees of Council				and COGTA

CHAPTER FOUR: SDF

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

SiVEST Town and Regional Planning Division was appointed by the Emnambithi/Ladysmith Municipality(ELM) to undertake a review of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The need for the project stems from the Municipality's acknowledgement that the SDF's are a legally required component of a Municipality's IDP framework, in terms of Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No 32 of 2000). The Municipality also accepts that SDF's (like IDP's) need to be reviewed on a continuous basis to ensure synergy between the various spheres of Government.

1.2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

In Accordance to the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) all municipalities are obliged to prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). In terms of the core components of an integrated development plan as per section 26 of the MSA, an integrated development plan must reflect, *inter alia*, 'a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality'. The SDF is a therefore a spatial representation of the municipality's vision and is to be used to guide the location of development as envisaged in the IDP.

The current ELMSDF dates back to 2008 and it is the municipality's intention to review its current SDF so as to ensure that future development takes place in an integrated and sustainable manner The reviewed ELM SDF is to carry more emphasis on the Ladysmith and eZakheni areas, and are to focus on the following objectives:

- To provide a strategic, indicative and flexible forward planning instrument to guide decisions on land development;
- To provide a set of policies, principles and directives for spatial development;
- To provide a clear and logical framework for private and public sector investment;
- To promote sustainable development in terms of the natural and built environment ;
- To facilitate social, economic and environmental sustainability;
- To provide a framework for dealing with key issues such as natural resource management, land reform and land use management;
- To facilitate the development of aesthetic urban form and landscape.

1.3 WHAT IS A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK?

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a plan that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and future desirable land uses within a municipality, in order to give physical effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.

It is a spatial representation of the creation of integrated and habitable urban and rural areas and provides general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period.

The intention of a SDF is to provide the basis to inform the land-use management system. The SDF thereby informs development decisions and creates a framework for investment confidence that facilitates both public and private spending.

A SDF is strategic and 'indicative' in nature and highlights amongst other things:

- the desired land use pattern,
- directions of growth,
- special development areas;
- and conservation areas of a specific municipality.

A SDF is prepared at a broad scale and whilst the SDF is indicative of where it wants to propose certain types of land uses, it is not prescriptive with regard to the way each and every piece of land is to be used.

An SDF should include:

- Spatial development trends and issues;
- Localised spatial development principles and includes specific strategic guidelines for spatial restructuring and spatial integration, and a spatial representation of all development objectives and strategies with a spatial dimension;
- The location of all capital projects;
- A strategic environmental assessment;
- Guidelines for Land Use Management;
- Broad policy intentions for land use and development;
- Land reform issues and related projects or project components; and
- Maps to inform land management and investment decisions and which indicate spatial objectives and strategies.

As the SDF is a spatial representation of a desired outcome, it is represented visually through maps. It is important that the maps inform land management and investment decisions and therefore, must indicate precisely:

- Preferential and focal areas for certain types of land use;
- Areas for which certain types of land use are excluded; and
- The location of IDP projects (to provide evidence of compliance of the IDP with the spatial objectives and strategies reflected in the map).

The SDF is supposed to form a legally binding component of the IDP. Therefore the SDF needs to be specific and precise in cases where it wants to enforce or to prevent certain types of land use. It does not operate in isolation from other planning initiatives initiated by the municipality.

In summary, the Spatial Development Framework is 'indicative' of the broad use of land and the directions of future development. It reflects land uses such as major transport routes, future transport links, environmentally important areas and key potentials and constraints. A Planning Scheme or Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) will then be used to flesh out the detail shown in such a framework.

1.4 HOW DOES A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK WORK?

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP), is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality (Section 35 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000) (hereafter referred to as the MSA). As an integral part of an IDP, an SDF is a visual tool to guide planning and development as underpinned in the IDP of a municipality. The SDF is the framework to guide development as envisaged in the IDP.

The purpose, and therefore intended use, of a SDF is to guide all decisions of a municipality relating to the use, development and planning of land and should guide and inform:

- Direction of growth,
- Major movement routes,
- Special development areas for targeted management to redress past imbalances,
- Conservation of both natural and built environment,
- Areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged or discouraged, and
- Areas in which the intensity of land development could either be increased or reduced

As the SDF provides a broad framework for land use planning, it must be used to guide the municipality for the management of land and facilitate the land management process.

A SDF must therefore ensure that public and private sector money and activities are located in areas that can best:

- Promote economic generation potential,
- Maximise opportunities for the poor,
- Promote accessibility,
- Minimise the cost of physical expansion,
- Ensure that people are well located, and
- Promote a sustainable environment.

According to the MSA, the IDP, of which the SDF forms a part, forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based (Sec 25 (1)(c)). The municipal council is politically accountable for deciding and conducting its affairs in line with the approved IDP. The IDP also serves as a means of performance management.

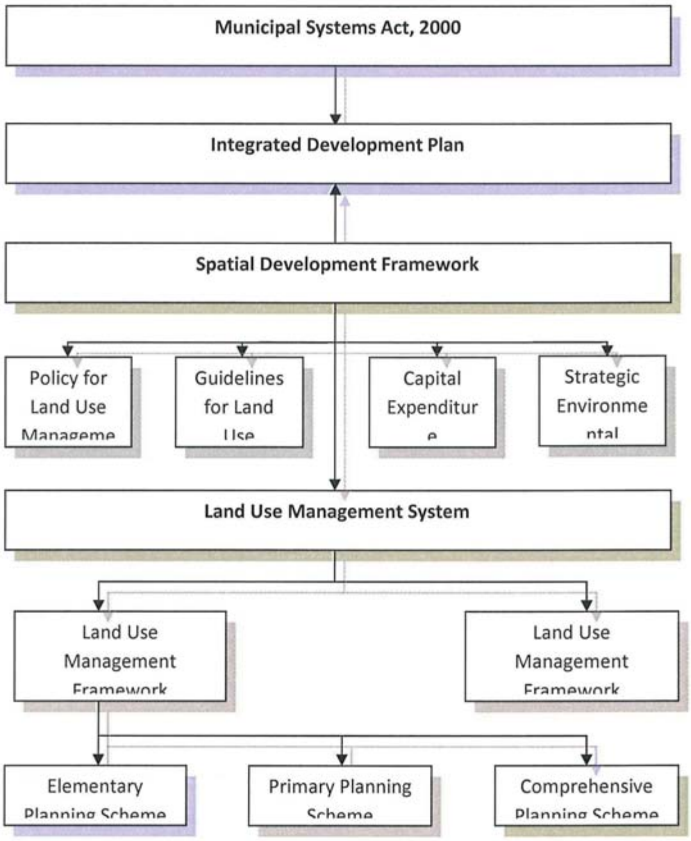
Therefore, the SDF is a legal framework, which guides development in the municipal area, and thus needs to be as accurate as possible with respect to the information presented for guidance and decision-making.

1.5 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SDF AND THE IDP

Integrated development planning is seen as a tool for developmental local government. It is a mechanism to restructure our cities, towns and rural areas, eradicating the development legacy of the past. One of the means through which integrated development planning intends to achieve this is through the formulation of a spatial development framework that provides a spatial overview of planned public and private sector investment.

The SDF is a spatial representation of the vision and is a primary component of the annually reviewed IDP. The SDF is an integrated part of the IDP, the formulation of which forms part of the integration phase in the preparation of the IDP. In terms of the core components of an integrated development plan as per section 26 of the MSA, an integrated development plan must reflect, *inter alia*, 'a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality'. The SDF, being an integrated plan, is to be compiled on the basis of the project proposals and the localised strategic guidelines of the IDP. The integration of projects and programmes ensures consistency in regard to cross-cutting aspects such as financial feasibility, spatial effect, and economic, social and environmental impacts.

The diagram below indicates the relationship between the SDF, IDP and other plans to be formulated by the municipality, informed by the MSA.


Municipal Systems Act, 2000
Integrated Development Plan
Spatial Development Framework
Policy for Land Use Manageme
Guidelines for Land Use
Capital Expenditur e
Strategic Environme ntal
Land Use Management System
Land Use Management Framework
Land Use Management Framework
Elementary Planning Scheme
Primary Planning Scheme
Comprehensive Planning Scheme

1.6 PLANNING PROCESS

The current situational analyses was chiefly informed by the IDP (Revision) documents which were obtained from the relevant local authorities and supplemented by any other existing documents such as structure plans, old SDFs and LDOs.

Following the local municipalities status quo analyses, the District status quo analysis was undertaken which was dually informed by the local analysis processes as well as the District IDP. Where additional regional documents and information was available such was also considered and incorporated where relevant.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE GUIDELINES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

While the very nature of 'integrated' planning requires the plan to take into consideration all sectors of development such as transport, housing, environment and land reform, this section will highlight the legislation and policy guidelines formulated with the specific intent to guide integrated development planning.

A product of the integrated development planning process is an integrated development plan (IDP). A key component of this IDP is the preparation of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) with a Land Use Management System (LUMS) that can be applied to the whole municipality. There is however, a need to bridge the gap in terms of legislation between integrated development plans and the detailed requirements of land use management applies at municipal level.

Nationally, this gap is being filled to an extent by the draft white paper on spatial planning and the national land use bill (2001), which seeks to establish land use planning as a key component of Integrated Development Plans. The national land use bill (will) establish the framework to guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the republic and requires all municipalities to prepare Land Use Schemes to regulate the use and development of land.

In terms of approval, IDPs (of which the SDF is an integral part) have to be approved by the municipal councils only. The approved IDP is to be submitted to the MEC for local government who may request the municipality to amend the plan if it does not comply with legal requirements or development plans or strategies of other municipalities or spheres of government. The approved spatial development framework (with the IDP) is then a legally binding document for all land use management decisions. The municipal council is then politically accountable for deciding and conducting its affairs in line with the IDP, and, the IDP also serves as a means of performance management.

2.2 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The key legislation in terms of the preparation of IDPs is the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) (MSA). Section 26 of the MSA obligates all municipalities to prepare an IDP (which must include land use management as part of its spatial development framework) as the primary and overriding management tool. In terms of Section 26 of the MSA, core components of integrated development plans, an integrated development plan must reflect:

- The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which for not have access to basic municipal services;
- The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- The council's operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plans;
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and

- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41 (of the Act).

As such, there is a legal obligation for municipalities to prepare a spatial development framework in terms of section 26 of the MSA. The preparation of a SDF is guided by the Municipal Systems Act Regulations which states that a spatial development framework reflected in a municipality's integrated development plan must:

- Give effect to the principles contained in chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);
- Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
- Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies must:
  - Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
  - Address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and
  - Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality.
- Set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
- Set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs;
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
- Identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- Be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and
- Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:

  - Must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
  - Must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
  - May delineate the urban edge;
  - Must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
  - Must indicate areas where priority spending is required'.
  - Additional sections of the MSA to note include:

- In terms of section 24, the municipality must align its planning with the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and organs of state to give effect to the principles of co-operative governance contained in section 41 of the Constitution.

- Section 35 (2) of the MSA states 'a spatial development framework contained in an integrated development plan prevails over a plan as defined in section 1 of the Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No. 125 of 1991)'.
- The respective level of detail between the local municipality and district municipality SDFs is not clarified in the MSA or the regulations.

As an integral component of the IDP, the SDF must also adhere to the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (Government Notice 22605, 24 August 2001). In summary, the SDF must:

- Give effect to the Chapter 1 development principles of the Development Facilitation Act (DFA) (Act 67 of 1995);
- Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the city;
- Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives;
- Set out basic guidelines for a land use management system;
- Set out a Capital Investment Framework for the municipality's development programs;
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the Spatial Development Framework;
- Identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality; and
- Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, including:

    - Identification of where public and private land development and infrastructure investments should take place;
    - Delineation of the urban edge if feasible;
    - Strategic interventions; and
    - Priority spending areas.

2.3 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT GUIDELINES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, National Land Use Bill, and Development Facilitation Act provide guidelines on spatial development.

White paper on spatial planning and land use management

In terms of the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, a spatial development framework must guide and inform the following:

- Directions of growth
- Major movement routes
- Special development areas for targeted management to redress past imbalances
- Conservation of both the built and natural environment
- Areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged and others discouraged
- Areas in which the intensity of land development could either be increased or reduced

The white paper states the primary purpose of the spatial development framework is to represent the spatial development goals of a local authority that result from an integrated consideration and sifting of the spatial implications of different sectoral issues. The spatial development framework should not attempt to be comprehensive. It should take the form of a broad framework that identifies minimum public actions necessary to achieve the direction of the plan. It must have sufficient clarity to guide decision makers in respect of development applications. It should describe the existing and desired future spatial patterns that provide for integrated, efficient and sustainable settlements. In this regard, the spatial development framework should:

- Only be a strategic, indicative and flexible forward planning tool to guide planning and decisions on land development
- Develop an argument or approach to the development of the area of jurisdiction which is clear enough to allow decision-makers to deal with the unexpected (e.g. applications from private sector)
- Develop a spatial logic that guides private sector investment. This logic primarily relates to establishing a clear hierarchy of accessibility;
- Ensure the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the area;
- Establishes priorities in terms of public sector development and investment, and
- Identify spatial priorities and places where public-private partnerships are a possibility.

THE NATIONAL LAND USE BILL (21 JUNE 2002)

In terms of the Bill, a municipality has to prepare a municipal SDF. In terms of the definition, this is the same SDF referred to in chapter 5 of the MSA.

In terms of the Bill, the SDF must:

///

☐ Give effect to directive principles
☐ Be consistent with the national land use framework
☐ Be consistent with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy of the province.
☐ Be consistent with any applicable national and provincial legislation on environmental management
☐ Give effect to any national and provincial plans and planning legislation.

A SDF must further reflect:

☐ A status quo on land use including any spatial dysfunctionality.
☐ A framework reflecting the desired spatial growth patterns.
☐ A multi-sector based spatial plan to achieve the desired spatial goals including:

  - Correction of past spatial imbalances and the integration of disadvantaged persons / categories of persons;
  - Settlement linkages with respect to appropriate transport routes; and
  - Vacant land analysis which should include issues such as strategically located vacant land, ownership of such land, current zoning, value, surrounding land uses, geotechnical conditions, most suitable use.

☐ A multi-sector resource plan for the implementation of the SDF.

The Bill does not refer to cross-border (District Municipality-District Municipality, province-province) alignment of SDFs nor does it make reference to the respective responsibilities of the SDF at local and district levels. The bill does however state those local municipalities within a district municipality must align their respective SDFs with one another.

DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT

DFA General Principles for Land Development (Chapter 1)

(1) The following general principles apply to all land development:

(a) Policy, administrative practice and laws should provide for urban and rural land development and should facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements.

(b) Policy, administrative practices and laws should discourage the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development processes.

(c) Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:

- (i) promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;
- (ii) promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;
- (iii) promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;
- (iv) optimise the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
- (v) promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;
- (vi) discourage the phenomenon of "urban sprawl" in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;
- (vii) contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and
- (viii) encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.

(d) Members of communities affected by land development should actively participate in the process of land development.

(e) The skills and capacities of disadvantaged persons involved in land development should be developed.

(f) Policy, administrative practice and laws should encourage and optimise the contributions of all sectors of the economy (government and non-government) to land development so as to maximise the Republic's capacity to undertake land development and to this end, and without derogating from the generality of this principle-

- (i) national, provincial and local governments should strive clearly to define and make known the required functions and responsibilities of all sectors of the economy in relation to land development as well as the desired relationship between such sectors; and
- (ii) a competent authority in national, provincial or local government responsible for the administration of any law relating to land development shall provide particulars of the

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identity of legislation administered by it, the posts and names of persons responsible for the administration of such legislation and the addresses and locality of the offices of such persons to any person who requires such information.

(g) Laws, procedures and administrative practice relating to land development should-

  (i) be clear and generally available to those likely to be affected thereby;

  (ii) in addition to serving as regulatory measures, also provide guidance and information to those affected thereby;

  (iii) be calculated to promote trust and acceptance on the part of those likely to be affected thereby; and

  (iv) give further content to the fundamental rights set out in the Constitution.

(h) Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should-

  (i) promote land development which is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;

  (ii) promote the establishment of viable communities;

  (iii) promote sustained protection of the environment;

  (iv) meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way; and

  (v) ensure the safe utilisation of land by taking into consideration factors such as geological formations and hazardous undermined areas.

(i) Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote speedy land development.

(j) Each proposed land development area should be judged on its own merits and no particular use of land, such as residential, commercial, conservational, industrial, community facility, mining, agricultural or public use, should in advance or in general be regarded as being less important or desirable than any other use of land.

(k) Land development should result in security of tenure, provide for the widest possible range of tenure alternatives, including individual and communal tenure, and in cases where land development takes the form of upgrading an existing settlement, not deprive beneficial occupiers of homes or land or, where it is necessary for land or homes occupied by them to be utilised for other purposes, their interests in such land or homes should be reasonably accommodated in some other manner.

(l) A competent authority at national, provincial and local government level should co-ordinate the interests of the various sectors involved in or affected by land development so as to minimize conflicting demands on scarce resources.

(m) Policy, administrative practice and laws relating to land development should stimulate the effective functioning of a land development market based on open competition between suppliers of goods and services.

SECTION 3: LOCAL MUNICIPAL CONTEXT

3.1 LOCALITY

The ELM was established on 5 December 2000 comprises an area of approximately 300km^2 and falls within the uThukela District Municipality (UDM), located in the northern quadrant of the UDM. Ladysmith is the main administration and business centre of the ELM, and is located just off the N3, 3½ hours South-East of Johannesburg and 2½ hours North-West of Duran.

Ladysmith has a number of strategic geographical advantages, including its central locality between Gauteng and the Coast, as well as the Battlefields and the Drakensberg Mountain Range which are known to have global appeal as tourist attraction areas. The ELM is easily accessible from major National Freeways i.e. N3 and N11.

3.2 STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

ELM is one of the five category B Local Municipalities in the uThukela District Municipality. ELM comprises of 25 wards representing a range of settlements from urban to municipal service centres, agricultural landscapes, industrial and semi-rural residential settlements.

The 25 wards within the Municipal jurisdiction are represented by 50 councilors, 10 of which sit on the Executive Committee

ELM comprises of the following areas

- Ladysmith Area;
- Colenso;
- Ezakheni;
- Steadville;
- St Chads;
- Driefontein Complex;
- Matiwaneskop;
- Roosboom

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMICS

3.3.1 Population

The total population for the area according to the 1996 census figures was estimated at approximately 178 5000 whilst, the 2001 Census results estimated a total of 225 459, an increase of 46952 over the two periods. In terms of 2007 survey the total population is now estimated at 236 748, however it is noted that these figures do not represent the true reflection of the status quo as the methodology used in gathering the stats was random. Therefore, the 2001 stats for the purposed of this report are deemed to be applicable.

In terms of the gender breakdown the majority of the population are females at 120 486 representing 53.4% whilst their male counterparts estimated at 104 966.

The racial breakdown is tabulated as follows;

Table 1: Population Breakdown

RACE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Black South Africans	202 749	89.9%
White South Africans	8 962	4%
Indians/Asians	11 505	5.1%
Coloured	2 241	1%

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

The Black African population has the most number of households with a fairly large number of more than 5 members per household. The majority of these households are in the rural component of the municipality that has a significant backlog in terms of social and infrastructural service provision.

Table 2: Population by Age Group

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	
AGE GROUP	NUMPER OF PERSONS
0-1	10 097
2-5	20 038
6-14	47 270
15-17	15 934
18-35	70 479
36-65	53 300
66+	8 345

Source: Statistics South Africa 2001:

The above table reveals the ELM as having a fairly youthful population, with more that 85% falling into the under 35 age category.

(See Annexure 2 – Population Distribution)

3.3.2 Employment

Table 3: Level of Employment

CATEGORY	NO. OF PERSONS
Employed	42 124
Unemployed	40 856
Not economically active	56 732
TOTAL	**139 712**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

The above diagram demonstrates that the number of unemployed population is almost tantamount to that of the employed population (30% and 30% respectively), whilst a significant 40% of the population is not economically active. The non-economically active sector of the population could be assumed as the 0 – 15 ages group and over 65 years. This could also contribute to increased dependency ratio.

For the purposes of this report it is assumed that economically inactive population is school-going, those not seeking work and pensioners. The high number of potentially economically active persons creates a growing labour pool. The constant availability of labour is an essential element in economic growth, which is considered as being an important development opportunity for establishing a more balanced area and local economic base.

The levels of unemployment are possibly attributed to: the perpetuation of informal living conditions, little opportunity for self-improvement, low levels of social and physical mobility, social deviations in an effort to survive, the perpetuation of an unstable community comprising mass poverty and an increasing burden on the state to assist the impoverished sector

3.3.3 Level of Education of those Aged 20+

Table 4: Level of Education

CATEGORY	PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
No Schooling	19 293	15.85
Some Primary	23 182	19.05
Complete Primary	8 108	6.66
Some Secondary	37 716	30.99
Std 10 (Grade 12)	25 306	20.79
Higher Education	8 062	6.62
TOTAL	**121 667**	**100**

Source: ELM Housing Sector Plan, April 2009

Education levels are always closely linked to skills availability. Education levels in ELM remain low. 16% of persons above the age of 20 have no schooling; while 19% have some primary schooling. About 21% have attained grade 12 education whereas only 6.6% of the population has obtained tertiary education. If levels of education are used as an indicator of prosperity it is strikingly obvious that economic mobility of the municipality is limited by education levels.

3.4 SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

It is critical that Municipalities assess the extent of the housing need for two key reasons. Firstly, to establish the extent of the problem for the whole Municipal area to institutionally gear resources to meet the housing challenge. Secondly, to appropriately plan for housing delivery in areas of greatest need, to maximise impact.

The majority of the population in ELM resides predominantly in tribal areas with densities up to more than 500 people per square kilometer. The municipality has resolved to focus on rural housing in terms of housing development. This is reflected by the spatial location of identified housing projects. There are inherent spatial challenges associated with providing housing development in the low density farmlands as these settlement patterns make provision of social infrastructure roads, water, electricity, community facilities etc.), and the associated costs very high.

In terms of the numeric extent of housing need, the ELM has an active list of applicants which was compiled in 2004. It currently has a total of 10 523 applicants awaiting housing support. The municipality has to date created 1 538 housing opportunities representing only 14.6% of the required housing backlog. To this end, the municipality has compiled a list of future of 36 future projects with a total of 21 510 units. This reflects the understanding of the depth of the problem by the municipality.

(See Annexure 3 – Settlement Pattern)

The table below seeks to demonstrate the numeric extent of the housing backlog since 2001 to 2007 as per the respective census data from statistic South Africa.

Table 5: Types of Dwelling

CATEGORY	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 2007
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	56.0	59.8

Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	30.1	29.1
Flat in block of Flats	4.1	3.6
Town/cluster semi-detached house (simplex, duplex; triplex)	1.0	0.8
House/Flat Room in back Yard	2.3	1.5
Informal Dwelling/Shack Not in Back Yard	1.3	1.5
Room/Flat to let not back yard but on shared property	3.8	1.8
Caravan or Tent	1.3	0.1
Private ship/Boat	0.1	0.0
Workers' hostel	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

3.4.1 Current Projects

Current projects include active projects, blocked or defective projects and slow moving projects.

Table 6: Current Projects

Name of Project	Date of Initial Approval	Instrument	No of Subsidies
St Chads (Urban)	15/12/03	PLS Slums	2 500
St. Chads (Rural)	15/12/03	PLS	544
Steadville Area (J)	16/10/02	PLS	967

Ezakheni B&C Phase 2	23/12/02	PLS	1 000
Umbulwane Area (H)	11/07/97	PLS Slums	560
UmbulwaNE Phase 1	22/01/97	PLS	194
Umbulwane Phase 2	22/01/97	PLS	259
Roosbom Phase 3	27/08/02	PLS	200
Ntombi Camp	22/06/97	PLS	509
Steadville Area E	24/03/04	PLS	175
Steadville Phase 4	31/03/99	PLS	168
Ezakheni Section C		PLS	688
TOTAL			**7 764**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

A Defective Projects

Table 7: Defective Projects

Area	Number of Subsidies
Steadville	770
Tsakane	1010
Ezakheni B Phase 1,2,3,	(182+160+213), respectively.

B Projects Prioritised for Implementation

Table 8: Projects Prioritised for Implementation

Name of Project	Instrument	No. of Subsidies
Acaciavale (Ndomba)	PLS (slums)	250

Thembalihle	PLS (slums)	1 000
Ezakheni Section E	PLS (slums)	300
Mthandi (Pieters)	PLS (slums)	500
Total		**2 050**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

C Progress on Current and Planned Projects

These projects are classified into tow namely; those that have received conditional approval from the DoH. Second, projects ready for the implementation process and those that are at preparation phase.

Table 9: Progress on Current and Planned Projects

PROJECT AREA	LAND OWNER	PROJECT PHASE	BULK INFRASTRUCTURE
Thembalihle (Steadville) 1000	Council Land	Project preparation funding has been approved	Approval status of bulk infrastructure: there in no commitment from the District to fund bulk infrastructure. It is estimated that R2.5m is required to install the sewer rising main.
Ezakheni E 3000	Council	Project preparation funding has been approved	The District had not made commitment not fund bulk infrastructure
Acaciavale 250	Council	Project preparation funding has been approved	There is insufficient water supply to cater for the project and therefore the District cannot provide water and sanitation until the Ezakheni works has been upgraded.

Mthandi (Pieters) 500	Ingonyama Trust		There is a need to upgrade the water works. The upgrade is scheduled for the 2009/2010 financial year.
Ntokozweni, Gum Tree (Colenso) 200	Council Erf 153	DOH has conditionally approved the project	The infrastructure budget (water and sanitation) has been approved by the District Municipality
Nkanyezi 120	Nkanyezi an R293 township that fell under KwaZulu		Only 85 units were completed. 205 sites were services, however the top structure was never built as the developer was eventually liquidated. There is no record of contract between the developer and Government.

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

3.4.2 Planned Projects (un-prioritised)

Listed hereunder are projects identified by the Municipality as future projects. However, detailed planning in terms of the project preparation phase requirement is required to determine the feasibility of these projects. These projects are estimated to be implemented in the next five years in order to address the housing demand in ELM. Council is still working on prioritizing these hounding projects according to needs and analysis, feasibility studies and will be weighed accordingly in the next IDP.

It is deemed prudent to note that the ELM has given focus to rural housing, which is their area of greatest need and slums clearance classified as a Provincial priority.

Table 10: Planned Projects (Un-prioritized)

NO	RURAL	UNITS	URBAN	UNITS
1	Besters Housing Project	800	Colenso Cluster	1 200

2	Cremin	600	Colenso Cluster	2 150
3	Sadeers Farm	1000	Shayamoya Phase	3 400
4	Peacetown	1 500	Acaciavale Phase	2 974
5	Steenkoolspruit	600	Pretoriusdorp	25
6	Blue Bank	800	Stimaela (Ezakheni D)	400
7	Ematsheni	1 000		
8	Roosboom	200		
9	Kleinfontein	1 000		
10	Jononosko/Matiwane's	1 000		
11	Emathodwane	500		
12	Gcezele	500		
13	Groogwal	20		
14	Krkintulloch	1 000		
15	Madilika	500		
16	Driefontein	1 500		
17	Pieters (Wzintabeni)	400		
18	Walkers Hoek	1 000		
19	Quinisa	300		
20	Klipfontein/Compensation	600		
21	Balderskrall	500		
22	Zaaifontein			

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

3.4.3 Completed Projects

ELM needs to measure its housing development progress against the extent of housing need. Listed below are projects that have been classified as complete, that is, with the transfers completed and happy letters signed by beneficiaries:

Table 11: Completed Projects

PROJECT NAME	NO. OF UNITS
Ezakheni B, Phase 1	5000
Ezakheni A, Tsakane	598
Ntokozweni B	209
Roosboom Phase A, 1&2	400
Ezakheni C	221
Steadville	690
Ezakheni A&B	509
Total	**3127**

Source: ELM Municipal Housing Sector Plan, April 2009

3.4.4 Settlement Functionality

The current functioning of settlements clusters within the ELM is set out below:

Table 12: Settlement Functionality

SETTLEMENT	FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONS

NAME	CLASSIFICATION	PROVIDED
Ladysmith/Ezakheni	☐ Urban core ☐ Major Service Centre ☐ Economic Heart	☐ Main economic hub of the District ☐ Provides higher order social services ☐ Industrial Hub ☐ Commercial Services ☐ High order retail
☐ Driefontien Complex ☐ Matiwaneskop Complex ☐ Colenso Complex ☐ Van Reenen Complex	Residential	☐ Residential ☐ Social &community services e.g. education, health, pension payout points, recreation, informal trading areas ☐ Retail facilities for daily needs Tourism
☐ Bluebank ☐ Roosboom Complex ☐ St. Joseph's Mission ☐ Droogwaal ☐ Lucitania	☐ Tourism ☐ Residential ☐ Gateway	☐ Residential ☐ Social & community services ☐ Tourism Facilities
☐	☐	☐

Source: ELM Municipal Housing Sector Plan, April 2009

3.4.5 Land Use

Current Land Uses

Farmlands have the biggest spatial footprint in the municipality largely used for commercial farming. Their output is surpassed by the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. This agricultural land is under private ownership. Residential areas, both tribal and urban, are quite small in terms of the geographical space that they occupy. However, this is where the majority of the population resides as densities are high. Industries and the services sector are located in the urban complex of Ezakheni and Ladysmith.

Land Identified for Housing Projects

This section presents the legal status of the land that has been identified for housing development. It is important that the municipality has classified projects in terms of priority and future projects. This section will only focus on the prioritised projects as the future projects have not been investigated for their feasibility.

The underlying land for all prioritised projects is owned by ELM with the exception of Mthandi Project where land is under tribal ownership.

Most future projects are in rural areas where the backlog is high. The lack of housing development in rural areas can be ascribed to a number of factors, the most important of these being the security of tenure on Ingonyama Trust Land. Consequently, there has been no development of Ingonyama Trust Land, the area where the majority of the municipal population resides. The introduction of the Institutional subsidy now provides a mechanism for development on Ingonyama Trust Land which provides the beneficiary with a long term lease.

3.5 LOCAL ECONOMY

According to NSDP, ELM contributes a fair amount of 0.2 on the Country's National GVA whilst identified as one of the Functional Urban Areas within South Africa. The economies of ELM are envisaged in the medium to long-term face some challenges as it is reported that this area is one of those that are affected the highest loss in population through HIV and AIDS. This will be exacerbated by indications that ELM in relation to other towns has a relatively high increase in unemployment. The NSDP goes further to project that at least by 2010 ELM will experience a high GVA.

The overview of the commercial sector in Ladysmith is categorized into formal and informal retails centre. Ladysmith is the commercial centre for a large farming district and serves as a major shopping centre for towns such as Colenso, Glencoe, Bergville and Dundee. The local economy of ELM is relatively diversified. However the overall economy is in decline evidenced by the low rate of overall growth, poor sectoral performance and the closing down of big business. The most important economic sectors are:

- Manufacturing
- Commercial Services
- Social Services
- Trade

Manufacturing is the biggest sector within the regional economy situated in Ladysmith. This result from the state support offered to the sector in the past. This includes the textiles, clothing, footwear and leather industries with food, beverages and tobacco being the other significant manufacturing sub-sectors

3.5.1 Formal

The formal sector in Ladysmith is comprised of two types of operation i.e. National chains mostly operating form the mall in town and privately run businesses operating from private premises. Privately owned retail businesses are predominantly owned by established Indian families.

3.5.2 Informal

The informal sector in Ladysmith is concentrated in the downtown and township areas where a number of traders are active in the supply of goods and services to lower income groups. A project to provide wooden trading stall (Wendy Houses) to informal traders saw some improvement in their trading conditions although with varying results.

3.5.3 Industrial Sector

This sector of the economy is dominated by manufacturing which represents the single largest contributor to the GDP of the Provincial economy. The range of items manufactured in ELM is considerable and indicates growth.

3.5.4 Professional Sector

This sector is characterised by established firms and individuals offering services to a limited clientele. It is robust and firms and individuals are an asset to the community in terms of their commitment to the future growth of the town. These include Legal, General Practitioners, Specialised Medical, and Accounting, Land Surveying and Educational.

3.5.5 Agriculture[1]

It is recorded that ELM itself has Municipal agricultural land available of which perhaps several hundred hectares are suitable for irrigation having the necessary soil potential and also being in close proximity to water sources. Proposals for using this land for agricultural development are already underway.

Obviously the selection of land for development needs to be carefully considered in the light of the soil potential, sustainability and profitability. Furthermore, the developments will depend on the decisions of farmers (both established and emerging framers) making the decision to go ahead.

a) Specific Development Opportunities and Projects:

Field Crops	
Goal	• To develop an additional 2000hectares of irrigated crops and/or pasture • Achievement of 20% yield improvements over 5 years
Discussion	• The yield improvements should be easily obtained through the normal development of better cultivars and selection of more suited crops. It is not specifically recommended that there be increased cultivated areas under dry land crops because of erratic rainfall. However the achievement of 2000 ha of new irrigation development should be possible. Whilst this is dependent on the individual choice of farmers, a supportive environment should see this goal achieved or exceeded.

Horticulture	
Goal	• Development of 1000 hectares new production area • Development of deciduous fruits (peaches and apricots)

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[1] *Emnambithi/ladysmith Municipality : Agricultural Development Plan, 2006*

	• Continuing development of pecan nuts • Support for strong markets gardening initiatives
Discussion	• Horticulture (including fruits) has by far the greatest potential to make a dramatic impact on agricultural income and job creation. • Fruit production offers the added advantage of being very suited to cooperative small output-grower schemes. • The Ladysmith climate offers several areas which appear well suited to deciduous fruit. • It should be noted that deciduous fruit production is under consideration in the Winteron area. There could be significant synergy between these two neighbouring production areas. • Fruit production offers many opportunities for processing added value • Together with the undoubted potential to supply local demand for vegetables and the urban markets of eThekwini and Gauteng, 1000 hectares under fruit and vegetable production for ELM is not unrealistic. • The current planned pecan nut plantings alone total 60 hectares with substantial out-grower schemes to follow.

Poultry	
Goal	• Better coordination of cooperative procurement and marketing of poultry and poultry products
Discussion	• ELM previously was home to a significant poultry industry especially concentrated around Ezakheni area. For various reasons this industry has been totally abandoned and/or relocated to other areas. • The infrastructure has also been dismantled. There is however a rapid resurgence of small scale poultry farmers with support from various Departments.

Agri-Tourism	
Goal	
Discussion	• The varied and beautiful landscape of ELM and areas of relative seclusion offer tremendous potential for a resurgence in agri-tourism. Together with the implementation of the tourism development strategy, agri-tourism ventures which have had mixed success in the past should quickly flourish. • Development of these opportunities should be promoted. • These agri-tourism ventures should be developed in conjunction with the general tourism strategy.

b) Overall Conclusions of Agricultural Status Quo

- Primary agriculture is a very minor contributor to the ELM overall economy;
- The ELM agricultural potential is significantly limited by environmental factors;
- Some significant areas of agricultural land have been lost to dense residential peri-urban settlements;
- Nevertheless the commercial agricultural sector, being based on extensive beef ranching is reasonably stable even if not a very profitable sub-sector;
- Diary farming and irrigated vegetables offer the biggest growth potential in conventional agricultural activity;
- Game ranching with its tourism components is a growth area;
- There are some areas of innovative agricultural production which could offer significant potential to make a substantial percentage impact on the agricultural economy of ELM.

(See Annexure 4 – Local Economy)

3.6 LAND REFORM

New land reform projects on appropriately located land should be identified, in particular those associated with commercial agriculture in order to prevent the loss of productive agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, and to facilitate the managed transition of tenure for farm worker communities.

The Municipality is working in close corporation with the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) in ensuring that the above is achieved and one example of this cooperation has resulted in a successful pilot project at Besters.

It is worth mentioning that the land already transferred to Black owners constitute approximately 24 000ha and includes the significant land reform initiatives around Besters which are approximately 14 000ha. The housing plan, which is currently being prepared by the Municipality, will promote the above objectives.

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL

3.7.1 Protected Areas

There is only one formally proclaimed conservation area within the municipality, namely **Tugela Drift Nature Reserve.**

The KZN Wildlife C-Plan and Minset Analysis (2007) identifies other sensitive areas requiring formal conservation. Significant to the ELM are:

C-Plan areas identified as areas of 'irreplacability' include:

- The areas to the north-east of the municipality corresponding with the high-lying areas and forming important Catchment areas.

Minset areas identified include:

- The 'mandatory reserve' areas that correspond with the C-Plan areas of irreplacability.

The eKangala Grassland Trust has developed a C-Plan for the grasslands to the north-west of the municipality in the Drakensburg range that carries on up into the Amajuba District Municipality (DC25). This information has as yet never been aligned to the spatial planning of the ELM. eKangala C-Plan areas include:

The areas along the western boundary of the Municipality which link in with other grassland areas in the Amajuba DM, as well as in the Thabo Mofutsanyane DM in the Free State.

3.7.2 Conservation Areas

Conservation of environmentally sensitive areas is of highest priority as it ensures the long term conservation of natural resource base is protected. The conservation challenges include; combating degradation through erosion, combating the spread of invasive alien species, taking steps to prepress loss of bio-diversity,

Several legislations have been passed to deals with these issues, particularly National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The Driefontein Watersmeet complex in total covers approximately 30 000ha and to this should be added at least the following major areas:

Table 13: Conservation Areas

CONSERVATION AREA	EXTENT IN HECTARES
Roosboom	±1000 – 2000
Pieter's	±2000
Steenkoolpruit	±1000
Matiwaneskop	±2000

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

This table above makes for a total in excess of 10% of the entire surface area of the ELM which has been severely degraded through dense settlement and associated heavy trafficking and grazing pressures. The other relevant pieces of legislation in this regard are as follows:

- The National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998
- The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983); and
- The National Water Act No. 36 of 1998
- Development Facilitation Act No.67 of 1995
- Town and Regional Planning Act no.19 1984
- Sub-division of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970

3.7.3 Required Interventions

The following needs to be undertaken to ensure that the conservation of the Minset and C-Plan areas occurs:

The identification of the spatial "footprint" of these areas needs to be linked to the cadastral base for the municipality and the exact extent of the areas needs to be rationalised beyond the raster two-by-two kilometre cells currently provided.

The municipality needs to develop bylaws and incentives to entice land owners in these areas to participate in conservation initiatives for the identified areas. These areas need to be incorporated into the ELM LUMS to ensure planning control over development within these areas.

(See Annexure 5 – Environmental Considerations)

3.8 TOURISM

3.8.1 Tourism Battle Sites

These are areas of historical importance where famous and historic battles took place. These areas form part of the Province's Battle site Route, which runs from Zululand, through Amajuba, Umzinyathi, to uThukela Districts and is recognised as an important tourism route. As such this Council receives at least 2 applications for either B&B's or Guesthouses per month.

These establishments are also listed on billboards to inform the users of these facilities of the available accommodation. Council has to a very large extent assisted these facilities through speedy approval in terms of Town Planning requirements.

(See Annexure 6 – Existing Tourism Activities)

3.9 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.9.1 Electricity

Eskom and ELM are the responsible authorities for the provision of electricity within the Municipal area of jurisdiction. ELM is responsible for the urban component whilst Eskom is responsible for the rural component. The slow pace in which provision of infrastructure in the rural areas has led to a municipal programme for free basic alternative energy (Pilot) being provided to 210 R1 400 per month earning households.

ESKOM has submitted their spatial plan for electrification with ELM, and over and above they are building Ingula Pump Station in Braamhoek estimated at R8 billion and the economic spin-offs that this development has had already are tremendous. Local Business people particularly those that have B&B's are reaping the benefits while the development is at its construction phase. The Emnambithi/Ladysmith Taxi Association has also seen support though transportation of labour workers from home to construction site.

Table 14: Percentage of Households by Type of Energy for Heating

SOURCE OF ENERGY	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 2007
Electricity	39.3	6
Gas	1.1	0.9
Paraffin	22.9	24.2
Wood	24.7	24.9
Coal	4.8	3.7
Animal dung	3.3	1.7
Solar	0.2	0.0
Other	3.7	9
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001

(See Annexure 7 – Infrastructure and Services: Electricity)

3.9.3 Water

Water services is the function of the District Municipality but there is direct communication between these Municipalities in terms of identified housing projects by ELM and need access to water and sanitation.

The main infrastructure components of ELM are listed in Table 15 hereunder.

Component ID	Component	Description of the main functional tasks	Responsibility
EMN 1	Klip River	Water supply for Ladysmith	NA
EMN 2	Spioenkop Dam	Water supply for Ladysmith	DWAF
EMN 3	Tugela River	Water supply for Ezakheni and Colenso	NA
EMN 4	Ladysmith WTW	Potable water supply to Ladysmith and Steadville	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 5	Ezakheni WTW	Potable water supply to Ezakheni, Ladysmith and Steadville	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 6	Colenso WTW	Potable water supply to Colenso	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 7	Ladysmith WWTW	Treatment of domestic and industrial effluents	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 8	Ezakheni WWTW	Treatment of domestic and industrial effluents	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 9	Colenso WWTW	Treatment of domestic effluents	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 10	Spioenkop raw PS	Pumps to Ladysmith WTW	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 11	Ladysmith WTW PS	Pumps to Cave Cresent	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 12	Cave Cresent PS	Pumps to Observation Hill	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 13	Rosepark PS	Pump station	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 14	Ezakheni PS	Pumps to Ezakheni WTW	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 15	CWR1 PS	Pumps to Abattoir Hill	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 16	Aasvoelkop PS	Pumps to Aasvoelkop	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 17	Rose Hill Booster	Pumps to Unit A and College	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 18	Colenso raw PS	Pumps to Colenso WTW	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 19	Colenso WTW	Pumps to Berea tanks	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 20	Ladysmith bulks	Bulk pipeline to Ladysmith/Steadville	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 21	Ezakheni bulks	Bulk pipeline to Ezakheni	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 22	Colenso bulks	Bulk pipeline to Colenso/Nkanyezi	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 23	Observation Hill Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 24	Cave Cresent Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 25	Nehru Rd Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 26	Clear Waters Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 27	Rosepark Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 28	Nambithi Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 29	Mbulwana Res	Ladysmith reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 30	Aasvoelkop Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 31	Abattoir Hill Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 32	Weltevreden Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 33	Rose Valley Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 34	Unit A Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 35	College Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 36	Ezakheni Res	Ezakheni reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 37	Colenso Res	Colenso reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 38	Berea Res	Colenso reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 39	Erishsen Res	Colenso reticulation water storage	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 40	Ladysmith Zone	Reticulation to Ladysmith/Steadville	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 41	Ezakheni Zone	Reticulation to Ezakheni	uThukela District Municipality
EMN 42	Colenso Zone	Reticulation to Colenso/Nkanyezi	uThukela District Municipality

Table 15: Main components of Emnambithi LM water services infrastructure[2]

For planning purposes and prioritisation, the following definition will be applicable:

KEY	
Below Basic	Water carrier, tanker, well, dam, river, stream, spring and

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[2] **Source:** UDM SERVICES AUTHORITY: WSDP*: Water & Sanitation Backlog Eradication Strategy*, ***29 June 2007***

	other
Basic:	Tap
Intermediate:	Piped water on site
Fully Serviced:	Water within dwelling

Table 16: Type of Water Services

LEVEL OF SERVICE	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Piped water inside dwelling	32.5	40.8
Piped water inside yard	22.4	22.2
From access point outside the yard	25.3	15.4
Borehole	8.3	14.8
Spring	3.5	2.2
Rain-water tank	2.0	0.3
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	3.5	0.9
River/Stream	0.6	2.0
Water Vendor	0.5	0.0
Other	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

Existing Infrastructure: Rural[3]

The existing known rural infrastructure is given in this section and has been divided between bulk, schemes and rudimentary supply. A brief description of the main aspects of these schemes is given in the following table.

Table 17: ELM Rural Infrastructure

Scheme Name	Comp. ID	Source	Commiss.	Level of Service	Current WSP	Est. Population
Ezintabeni	Emn 101	Ezakheni WTW	2000	Standpipes	uThukela DM	2073
Mthandi	Emn 102	Ezakheni WTW	2002	Standpipes	uThukela DM	2000
Qinisa	Emn 103	Ezakheni WTW	2003	Standpipes	uThukela DM	2,000
St Chads	Emn 104	Ezakheni WTW	2002	Standpipes	uThukela DM	7253
Burford	Emn 105	Boreholes (2)	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	6088
Driefontein	Emn 106	Borehole	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	2930
Kirkentulloch	Emn 107	Borehole	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	3326
Peace Town	Emn 112	Borehole	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	3331
Watersmeet	Emn 115	Borehole	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	8881
Roosboom	Emn 113	Borehole	2001	Standpipes	uThukela DM	1200
Van Reenen	Emn 114	Borehole	2001	Yard taps	uThukela DM	356
Madilika	Emn 108	Spring		Standpipes	uThukela DM	1320
Matiwaneskop	Emn 109	Spring		Standpipes	uThukela DM	20000
Mtateni	Emn 110	Spring		Standpipes	uThukela DM	600
Nkunzi	Emn 111	Spring		Standpipes	uThukela DM	600

Source: UDM SERVICES AUTHORITY: *WSDP: Water & Sanitation Backlog Eradication Strategy,* ***29 June 2007***

Bulk water schemes

The rural areas that receive water from bulk schemes include St Chads, Mthandi, Qinisa and Ezintabeni. Surface water is not used directly to supply water to these rural areas within ELM. However the water comes from Ezakheni WTW, which abstracts water from the Tugela River. As such there are no WTW or WWTW in these rural areas. Sanitation in these areas is VIP or lower.

A summary of the components of these schemes is given in the following tables.

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[33] **Source:** UDM SERVICES AUTHORITY: *WSDP: Water & Sanitation Backlog Eradication Strategy,* ***29 June 2007***

Water is pumped from the Ezakheni WTW – DM to provide further outstanding information. Maintenance of infrastructure is on demand.

Rural water schemes

There are 11 communal rural schemes within ELM that utilise groundwater as a resource, either through boreholes or springs. Surface water is not used directly as a formal supply resource within the rural areas of ELM. The rural schemes include Burford, Driefontein, Watersmeet, Peace Town, Kirkentulloch, Van Reenen, Roosboom, Matiwaneskop, Madilika, Mtateni and Nkunzi.

Data on the first five schemes was obtained from Mvula Trust, as they were the implementing agents. Detailed information on Van Reenen, Roosboom Matiwaneskop, Madilika, Mtateni and Nkunzi still needs to be obtained.

In addition to the water schemes, the DM supplies a basic survival level service through boreholes equipped with handpumps and protected springs. These resources are referred to as a rudimentary supply, and are used to service those areas where a communal rural water scheme is not yet in place.

There are no WTW or WWTW in the rural areas. The water is purified via manual chlorination in the reservoirs. Maintenance of infrastructure is on demand.

(See Annexure 8 – Infrastructure and Services: Water)

3.9.4 Sanitation

This function is also within the competency of uThukela District Municipality.

Table 18: Type of Sanitation Services

LEVEL OF SERVICE	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Flush Toilet (connected to Sewerage System)	44.5	45.7
Flush Toilet (with septic tank)	0.9	9.4
Dry toilet facility	0.0	10.6
Chemical Toilet	2.8	6.4
Pit latrine with Ventilation (VIP)	8.7	22.7
Pit Latrine without Ventilation	33.0	0.2
Bucket Latrine	0.9	0.0
None	9.1	5.0
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

The table above clearly demonstrates that Municipality has a low sanitation backlog with only 5% of the total municipal population that has no access to a toilet facility. Furthermore the bucket toilet system has been completely eradicated.

[4]In general sanitation within the rural areas is provided as VIP latrines. Once built this infrastructure belongs to the household. Therefore, in the rural areas sanitation infrastructure is minimal.

VIPs require pumping or redeveloping every five to ten years. These costs are usually borne by the consumer. However, apart from the current sanitation projects, there are many persons within the area have no sanitation provided. The DM is planning to address this backlog.

(See Annexure 9 – Infrastructure and Services: Sanitation)

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[4] **Source:** UDM SERVICES AUTHORITY: *WSDP: Water & Sanitation Backlog Eradication Strategy,* ***29 June 2007***

3.9.5 Solid Waste Management

Refuse Removal Service is solely confined to the urban areas. The challenge is to make provision for refuse removal of rural areas which consists of 13 wards from a total of 25 wards. The Municipality has however completed a study into the alternative means of providing this service to the rural component in an effective manner.

Table 19: Frequency of Solid Waste Removal

LEVEL OF SERVICE	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 207
Removed by Local Authority at least once a week	52.3	51.2
Removed by Local Authority less often	0.3	3.1
Communal Refuse Dump	0.9	1.2
One Refuse Dump	35.7	39.0
No Rubbish Disposal	10.8	4.6
Other	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

3.10 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

This section seeks to outline pertinent issues relating to Spatial Development element within the ELM, which are as follows

- The strategic location of the towns (Ladysmith, Ezakheni, and Colenso) along and on the main access routes (i.e. N3 & N11) makes them highly accessible;
- The number of roads dissecting the area creates strong linkages with major urban centres and adjacent municipalities, as well as provinces;
- High potential agricultural land to the North;
- A number of areas of historical and heritage importance, including Platrand and Lombardskop;

SECTION 4: CURRENT SPATIAL PATTERN

In addition to the Municipal Context (Section 3) above, the aim of this section is take an overall look at key spatial elements within the ELM and how they relate to the preparation of the a SDF.

4.1 COMPOSITION OF DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

For ease of understanding, the composition of Development Centres within the ELM are the significant settlement areas have been informally ranked as Primary, Secondary and Tertiary settlements, based on the current SDF and stratified in terms of existing infrastructure, services and economic diversification. The ranking is not scientifically based, but attempts to highlight which places are more prevalent spatially and with respect to economic role and service function at a municipal level.

It must be noted that the Composition analysis relates directly to Towns and Settlements and their structure. The creation of this division within the urban fabric, acts as an informative tool, which will help guide the SDF in creating points of interest and concentration.

4.1.1 Primary Administration Centre

As discussed above, Ladysmith is the most dominant urban area within the ELM and is referred to as the Primary Administration Centre, owing to its diverse economy (when compared to the other main centres), superior level of infrastructure and service, and sphere of influence.

4.1.2 Secondary Centres

Whilst their potential and reach is somewhat inferior to Ladysmith, these settlements are the key links to the rural hinterland, as they are the only "trading posts" for these areas.

The definitive reason behind these towns being classified as Secondary Centres, is their development potential as well the thresholds of service that exist which are significant smaller to those within the major town centre of Ladysmith.

Table 20: Secondary Centres

NAME	LOCATION/DESCRIPTION
Matiwaneskop Complex	The Matiwaneskop complex is located to the north of the urban core of Ladysmith and in close proximity to the N11. Primary access to the site is via a gravel road linking Collings Pass and Free State to the N11. There are two secondary access roads to the community with one servicing the Jononoskop settlement and linking it to the N11, while the other links the Matiwaneskop settlement to the Driefontein Complex. Existing settlements are generally located along the primary and secondary access roads. There are three settlement clusters in the complex, namely; Matiwaneskop adjacent to the primary access, Jononoskop to the south adjacent to the secondary access, and a further cluster of settlements to the north adjacent to the primary access. Two infill developments have been identified, namely to the north of the settlement adjacent to the existing settlement clusters, and to the east of the settlement between the Matiwaneskop settlement and the eastern complex boundary. Large portions of the complex are currently unutilized for agricultural purposes due to existing communal grazing camps or to the existence of watercourses.
Driefontein Complex	The Driefontein complex is situated directly to the north of the Ladysmith CBD. The complex consists of the settlements of Driefontein, Watersmeet, Kirkintulloch and Burford.

	Primary access is via the D343 to Ladysmith and via the D189 to the N11. There are five secondary access raods identified within the complex, including the D44, D798, D837, D836 and the D797. Three roads have been identified as tertiary access roads and move eastwards from Driefontein and linking together towards Besters. Existing settlements are predominantly urban/formal in nature, however suitable land exists for the development of infill settlements between existing residential areas as well as between these areas and the primary and secondary access roads (Land ownership would have to be determined) Large portions of the complex to the north, as well as small pockets adjacent to Burford and Kirktulloch, are currently unutilized due to existing communal grazing camps or due to the existence of dongas associated with watercourses.
Colenso Complex	The Colenso complex is located in the extreme south of the municipality and straddles the R103. The Primary access is via the R103 linking Colenso to Ladysmith and two tertiary access roads have been identified, namely; the road linking the R103 to the CBD and portions of the town between the rail line and the R103, and the access road to the east of the settlement serving the previously non-white areas. The Tugela river is the significant watercourse within the settlement with several other smaller watercourses intersperse the area and the existing settlements are buffered from these in the form of open space system. The majority of the settlement is located on formal cadastral

Table 21: Tertiary Centres

NAME	LOCATION/DESCRIPTION
Roosboom Complex	The Roosboom complex consists of linear development which is in close proximity and straddles the R103 from Ladysmith to Colenso. The settlement is also bisected by the P182 which links the R103 to the N3 and Winterton. Primary access is via the R103 linking Ladysmith to Colenso, however this route is primarily a movement corridor. Existing settlements are located adjacent to the R103 as well as in two strips to the wet of the complex. Large portions of agricultural land in the area are currently underutilized and this could be attributed to the current practices of communal grazing and significant watercourses.
Blue Bank Settlement	This settlement is located to the west of the N3 adjacent to the P187.
St. Joseph's Mission	Similar to the Blue Bank settlement, this settlement is located to the west of the N3 adjacent to the P409 and is located on lod Mission ground.
Droogval Settlement	This settlement is located to the west of the N11 and north of the urban core of Ladysmith. The settlement is predominantly rural in nature
Steincoal Spruit Complex	These settlements are located adjacent to the R602 and in close proximity to the Wasbank settlements in the Endumeni Municipality.
Lucitania Settlement	This settlement is situated to the north of the Collings Pass Road which links the N11 to the Matiwaneskop complex, as well as to the Free State. It is also predominantly rural in nature

4.2 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

The ELM IDP has identified a number of roads as part of their Development Corridor network based on condition of roads, level of access afforded and its importance at a district/regional scale in terms of access to economic and service centers, and as carriers of investment. The existing Development Corridors are broken down in descending order (in terms of the above criteria) into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Corridors.

4.2.1 Primary Corridors

Table 22: Primary Corridors

NAME	LOCATION/DESCRIPTION
N3 National Freeway	The N3 is the Primary transportation route that traverses the municipality to the west. The corridor is however, largely a movement corridor between the dominant urban cores of Johannesburg and Durban. Due to the limited access nature of this road, opportunity points exist at key intersections and off-ramps along its route of which only one occurs in the municipality. This intersection (246), where the R103 and N3 intersect, does not offer many opportunities for development. The other intersection, which is the closest to the urban core of the municipality, namely the N11 and N3 interchange, is not located in the municipality and falls in the Okhahlamba Local Municipality.
N11 Corridor	As with the N3, the N11 corridor is a movement corridor transporting vehicular traffic from Gauteng to Durban. This corridor forms an alternative route from KwaZulu-Natal to Gauteng. Due to the lower volumes of traffic

	along this road, and the fact that it is largely being utilised as an alternative route by trucks and other freight vehicles, very few opportunities exist to develop nodes along the route. One potential position for node, however, is at the R602 and N11 junction which leads traffic of the N11 to the Endumeni Local Municipality. Here numerous commercial enterprises have been established in the past, some enjoying some levels of success, but the majority not able to realise same. There are Direct Access Centres (DAC) (petrol filling stations and ancillary facilities) along the N11 between the N3 and Newcastle.

4.2.2 Secondary Corridors

Table 23: Secondary Corridors

NAME	LOCATION/DESCRIPTION
R103 between N3 and Ladysmith	This road links the N3 to Ladysmith and passes through the settlement of Brookfield. This is a movement corridor and limited opportunities exist for the development of nodes along this corridor. As aforementioned, one opportunity exists in the vicinity of the N3 and R103 intersection, although this is limited due to the fact that this interchange is tolled by SANRA which may discourage the free flow of traffic through this

	intersection.
R103 between Colenso and Ladysmith	This route's primary function is also that of vehicular movement and is used by residents as an alternative route to avoid the tolls on the N11 and N3 interchange. This corridor links the urban core of Ladysmith with the Roosboom settlement and the Colenso complex.
Road between Steadville and Colenso	As the R103 between Colenso and Ladysmith, this road is used as an alternative route to access the N3. Residents and road users from up-country, including Dundee and Newcastle, use this road to by-pass the CBD of Ladysmith in the travels north and south.
Road from the N11 through Ezakheni through to the Indaka Municipality	This route carries heavy commuter traffic between Ezakheni and the CBD.

4.2.3 Tertiary Corridor

Table 24: Tertiary Corridors

NAME	LOCATION/DESCRIPTION
Driefontein Access Road	This road forms a loop which links the Driefontein complex to Ladysmith via the N11 to the east, and to the R103 to the west. This road is primarily an access road for the Driefontein community.

4.3 BROAD LAND USE STRUCTURE

4.3.1 Existing Urban Areas

These are formalized urban areas, which are covered by a Town Planning Scheme. These areas have an urban setting usually with a concentration of economic and administration activities that accommodates the municipal offices, major schools, main police station and magistrate court as ell as a large variety of commercial, industrial ,and retail outlets.

The more formalized urban areas of Ladysmith geographically occupy a relatively small area of the municipality. These areas include Ladysmith, Ezakheni, and Colenso including Inkanyezi. However, these areas are characterized by a high concentration of people as they provide high economic opportunities and social services.

As a major centre in the District, Ladysmith is characterised by inward migration thereby exacerbating pressure on urban services. Water shortages are increasingly becoming a problem in Ladysmith. Demand for housing is also high. These settlements are densely populated and therefore require a high level of social services and engineering infrastructure.

4.3.2 Tribal Areas

The municipality has one tribal area, namely, Abantubgwa-Kholwa. This tribal area of the ELM covers a small geographic area within the municipality. However, it is characterised by the highest population densities in the municipality, with densities of up to more than 500 people per square kilometre.

This is where the majority of the households reside. This area is characterised by lack of social, economic and bulk infrastructure coupled with an extremely weak economy. The area known as Driefontein Complex is classified as a secondary node in the municipal Spatial Development Framework.

In the Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) this complex has been identified as an area of priority spending by the municipality. The high densities provide an opportunity for the provision of both infrastructure and social services.

4.3.3 Farmlands

The farmlands cover a large extent of the municipal geographic area. However, population densities are significantly low with densities of up to 20 people per square kilometre. Wards 24,23,8 and parts of ward 7 and 13 respectively have significantly low densities of less than 5 people per kilometre square. As a consequence thereof, the provision of bulk services proves to be expensive particularly water-borne sewage and on site water supply. This includes the areas of St Chad's Roodepoort, Roosboom and Elandslaagte amongst others.

High levels of mechanization, seasonality and the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to trade liberalization has led to a further loss of jobs in the sector. Thus these areas are to experience a decline as their economic base continues to get eroded.

4.3.4 Agricultural Areas

Agricultural land within ELM comprises approximately 270 000km2 which represents ±3% of KwaZulu-Natal agricultural Land. Ordinarily, the subdivision of agricultural land is discouraged.

4.4 *KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES*

As part of the ELM IDP Process, an evaluation of the existing environmental situation/issues was not carried out in the form of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The evaluation of key environmental issues for the purposes of this report is based on available literature review which entails an assessment of Biophysical Issues, and is evaluated in terms of their Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Treats (SWOT Analysis).

This section will further take this analysis by looking at what responses Spatial and Development Planning can make to such issues, if any:

Table 25: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	
Issues	**Spatial Development Planning Response**
• Although there is only one formally proclaimed conservation area within the municipality, namely **Tugela Drift Nature Reserve,** there is always potential to further increase this conservation area and thereby further improve tourism potential and biodiversity service delivery.	• Spatial and Development Planning tools such as IDP's, SDF's and LUMS etc must recognize and protect such areas, and should be flexible enough to accommodate future conservations areas.

• The KZN Wildlife Minset and C-Plan analysis identifies other sensitive areas requiring formal conservation. Minset areas identified include: - The 'mandatory reserve' areas correspond with the C-Plan areas of irreplacability; and - Several areas are identified as areas for 'negotiated reserves'. C-Plan areas identified as areas of 'irreplacability' include: - The areas to the north-east of the municipality corresponding with the high-lying areas and forming important Catchment areas. • The eKangala Grassland Trust has developed a C-Plan for the grasslands to the north-west of the municipality in the Drakensburg range that carries on up into the Amajuba District Municipality (DC25). This information has as yet never been aligned to the spatial planning of the ELM. eKangala C-Plan areas include: - The lying areas along the western boundary of the Municipality which link in with other grassland areas in the Amajuba DM, as well as in the Thabo Mofutsanyane DM in	

the Free State.	
WEAKNESSES	
Issues	**Spatial Development Planning Response**
• Degradation of wetlands as identified as a result of cultivation, communal grazing and artificial drainage, river nitrification, dams, urbanisation, soil erosion and alien plant invasion will have far reaching consequences for ecological function and water quality. • Informal settlements specifically on the banks of rivers and near major roads are a weakness that must be addressed. Informal housing has large biophysical, and social impacts namely water pollution due to a lack of water or sanitation, aesthetic impacts, poor land management and health and safety issues • Areas of eco-tourism, conservation and flood plains are classified as un-developable land as they are prone to disaster. Parts of the municipality particularly along the Klip River are on the floodplain and they are inherently prone to flooding.	• Spatial and Development Planning tools such as IDP's, SDF's and LUMS etc must recognize and protect such areas. • Spatial and Development Planning tools such as IDP's, Housing Sector Plan, SDF's and LUMS should create a framework within which suitable Housing sites are identified and recommended.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">OPPORTUNITIES</th></tr>
<tr><th>Issues</th><th>Spatial Development
Planning Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>• An open space system will help to ensure the maintenance of the biodiversity and amenity of the municipality.
• To ensure linkages and the added benefit of improving biodiversity goods and services, the plan should focus on catchments and rivers as well as entry points to the area in terms of amenity.
• This should look at the existing areas and work of the conservancies as well as the existing protected area.
• A Land Use Management System for the municipality is critical to ensure sustainable well planned development that will not jeopardise the biodiversity, amenity or atmosphere of the municipality. The Open Space System as discussed above should be incorporated into this.
• Visitors are often impressed by the abundant greenery and well-maintained open spaces that are available for leisure, recreation and tourism</td><td>• All Spatial and Development Planning tools, initiatives, objectives, projects and programs must recognize and incorporate such an Open Space System should and when one is adopted. Furthermore delineate of boundaries for areas that have the potential to be included on the L'MOSS.
• The development, implementation and management of the Municipal Land Use Management System (LUMS) must promote sustainable development as well as protect and promote the amenity cultural heritage and biodiversity of the Municipality as educational and tourism resources.
• Areas of biodiversity and conservation, together with the rich cultural heritage of the ELM form part of conservation "green routes" and heritage routes (battle fields) respectively, which often cross over into adjacent municipalities. It is important for Spatial and Development Planning to recognize such linkages and exploit potential "cross border" opportunities that may exist.
• The value of landscape forms in the municipality should be conserved</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">THREATS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Issues</th><th>Spatial Development</th></tr>
</table>

	Planning Response
• Subdivision of agricultural land is of concern as small subdivisions have in the past proved to be unsustainable and therefore have an impact on the agricultural potential and economic development of and area.	• Guidelines for development controls and LUMS must be set in a manner that eliminates over-exploitation and strives for greater yield through sustainability.
• A total in excess of 10% of the entire surface area of the ELM which has been severely degraded through dense settlement and associated heavy trafficking and grazing pressures.	• The following needs to be undertaken to ensure that the conservation of the Minset and C-Plan areas occurs: • The identification of the spatial "footprint" of these areas needs to be linked to the cadastral base for the municipality and the exact extent of the areas needs to be rationalised beyond the raster two-by-two kilometre cells currently provided. • The municipality needs to develop bylaws and incentives to entice land owners in these areas to participate in conservation initiatives for the identified areas. These areas need to be incorporated into the ELM LUMS to ensure planning control over development within these areas.

THREATS	
Social Issues	Spatial Development Planning Response
• Over development of the area due to the large demand for tourism and residential development in the area is a threat to the atmosphere	• Spatial and Development Planning must ensure that development is sustainable yet able to capitalize of current economic growth without

and as such the areas appeal as a tourism destination. • Game ranching with its tourism components is a growth potential. The underlying land for all prioritized projects is owned by Council with the exception of Mthandi Project where land is in Tribal ownership. • Due to the lack of employment opportunities within the municipality and the cutting back of farm worker employment opportunities much of the population is involved in migrant labour.	altering the status quo. Adopted Nodal Plans must be strategic and capitalize on local strengths and opportunities. • Guidelines for development controls and urban design must be set in a manner that preserves atmosphere and aesthetics of nodes in relation to their function. • Spatial and Development Planning with the in the pursuit of stimulating LED in the Municipality can aid in improving job opportunities, in turn reducing the rate of migrant labor as well as increasing the local labor pool.
Economic Issues	**Spatial Development** **Planning Response**
• Inappropriate development will impact on the aesthetics and amenity of the area and will result in a loss of tourism potential.	• Guidelines for development controls and urban design must be set in a manner that preserves atmosphere and aesthetics of nodes in relation to their function. Thereby sustaining the attraction to the area

(See Annexure 10 – Current Spatial Pattern)

4.5 *HOUSING PROJECTS*

In terms of intervention with the principal aim of minimising the existing housing backlogs, the following projects tabulated hereunder are currently being implemented and have been budgeted for by the Department of Housing.

Table 26: Current Housing Projects

Name of Project	Date of Initial Approval	Instrument	No of Subsidies
St Chads (Urban)	15/12/03	PLS Slums	2 500
St. Chads (Rural)	15/12/03	PLS	544
Steadville Area (J)	16/10/02	PLS	967
Ezakheni B&C Phase 2	23/12/02	PLS	1 000
Umbulwane Area (H)	11/07/97	PLS Slums	560
UmbulwaNE Phase 1	22/01/97	PLS	194
Umbulwane Phase 2	22/01/97	PLS	259
Roosbom Phase 3	27/08/02	PLS	200
Ntombi Camp	22/06/97	PLS	509
Steadville Area E	24/03/04	PLS	175
Steadville Phase 4	31/03/99	PLS	168
Ezakheni Section C		PLS	688
TOTAL			7 764

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

4.6 KEY SPATIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 27: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	
Issues	**Spatial Development Planning Response**
• The Municipal Area has good Agricultural Potential particularly in areas located to the north adjoining Amajuba DM, as well as the central and eastern portions of the ELM.	• These areas need to be incorporated into ELM LUMS to ensure planning control over developments within these areas
• The strategic location of the towns (Ladysmith, Ezakheni, and Colenso) along and on the main access routes (i.e. N3 & N11) makes them highly accessible;	• Plan for/Control development (Land Use Management) to a degree that is not detrimental to the natural assets of the ELM, nor does under-capitalize on them.
• The number of roads dissecting the area creates strong linkages with major urban centres and adjacent municipalities, as well as provinces;	• Ensure that a synergy exists between the Spatial/Development Planning function of the Municipality and the Social and Community Based Projects Program.
• A number of areas of historical and heritage importance, including Platrand and Lombardskop;	
• The strategic location of major tourist attractions such as Drakensberg and the battlefields;	• Development however must occur in a manner that capitalizes on the natural resources in a manner that stimulates the Local Economy without detriment to natural environment.
• High potential quality recreation resources (e.g. Qedusizi Dam, Windsor Dam etc)	
• **Rail Tourism:** TKZN accepted a Rail Tourism Strategy for the province where Ladysmith forms a core railhead for the trips into the Battlefields and Drakensberg.	• Encouragement of development that supports such tourism potential e.g. deregulation of B&B establishments etc.
• **Climate Conditions:** Ladysmith has welcoming climate that all its inhabitants take pleasure in.	• Planning and investment in roads and corridors, in a manner that unlocks the hinterland.
• **Heritage:** Ladysmith, Proclaimed in 1850 was named after the Spanish wife of Sir, Harry Smith. It made international headlines at the end of the 19th Century when it was besieged for 118 days during the most crucial stage of the Anglo Boer/South African War. Its historic heritage is its main claim to fame, with many fascinating sites to discover.	• A strategic location of industrial development to ensure the proximity to labour pool.
WEAKNESSES	
Issues	**Spatial Development Planning Response**
• The major challenge faced by the municipality is with	• All informal settlements in the ELM have

regard to the spatial location of informal settlements as their emergence was ad hoc with no consideration of spatial planning rationale. Backyard shacks are also common and constitute part of the slums clearance programme. • Poverty and unemployment is a problem throughout the country however it is particularly problematic in rural areas. • As a small to medium entity the Municipality faces challenges in respect of infrastructure, socio-economic, local economic development, spatial and housing issues and lastly around delivering social facilities. • Lack of quantifies base line information regarding back logs in order to establish the status quo; • Lack of operations and maintenance needs to be catered for in order to refurbish infrastructure • Lack of sector plans;	been prioritised for implementation in line with the Provincial Department of Housing commitment to eradicate slums by 2010. • Spatial and Development Planning tools such as IDP's, SDF's and LUMS should create a framework within which suitable sites are identified and recommended • Spatial and Development Planning should align themselves with existing Poverty Reduction strategies and flexible enough to accommodate future strategies. • Planning and investment in roads and corridors, in a manner that unlocks the hinterland and improves Agriculture and Tourism Potential. • Spatial and Development Planning should encourage Mixed Used Development within the Development Nodes of the Municipality, thereby overcoming and eventually eliminating Income Dispersion. • Densifying existing urban nodes in appropriate locations and strengthening secondary service centres. • Promote development along corridors; • Promote development and investment for CBD regeneration; • Accelerate service delivery at all levels;
OPPORTUNITIES	
Issues	**Spatial Development Planning Response**
• Social upliftment as a result of economic growth is an expected positive spin off. Economic growth is expected mainly in areas of tourism attraction such as the Battlefields, near the protected areas as a result of increased tourism interest.	• Spatial and Development Planning must ensure that development is sustainable yet able to capitalize of current economic growth without altering the status quo.

• Care should however be taken to strategically determine nodes for various types of development. • This will help the preservation of the holiday atmosphere of the tourist and residential nodes and enable efficient service delivery to the various tourism, residential, agricultural an industrial nodes. • Provision of housing and basic services, particularly in the rural areas, including the identification of areas with potential for housing development and the formalisation of current informal or overcrowded settlements with housing, sanitation and storm water drainage. • Through increasing awareness of planning documents and procedures in the municipality, integrated development will be encouraged and community capacity increased to enable the communities to realise development opportunities in their areas. • As mentioned above the municipality has a large capacity for tourism and value adding in the agricultural industry. • Economic growth through integrated development that fits with municipal spatial planning objectives will uplift the economic environment without encouraging piece-meal development. • Optimisation of the tourism potential of the region, through sustainable development and association with the district tourism promotion, will highlight the environmental and tourism assets of the area and aid in poverty alleviation. • In terms of PSEDS, the ELM area is identified as a Provincial Tourism Priority area as part of the cultural tourism sub-sector • In terms of Industrial development, the corridor lining the two nodes of Ladysmith and Newcastle, form a secondary zone of industrial potential. • In terms of the tertiary/service sector, the Ladysmith is identified as a third order node. It is also noted that such nodes are vital to supporting development in poor rural areas • The varied and beautiful landscape of ELM and areas of relative seclusion offer tremendous potential for a resurgence in agri-tourism.	• Adopted Nodal Plans must be strategic and capitalize on local strengths and opportunities. • Guidelines for urban design must be set in a manner that preserves atmosphere and aesthetics of nodes in relation to their function. • Spatial and Development Planning tools such as IDP's, Housing Sector Plan, SDF's and LUMS should create a framework within which suitable Housing sites are identified and recommended. • Bulk infrastructure provision must be planned in accordance with current threshold populations as well as anticipated growth rates. • Public/Community Participation in the development of planning documents and planning procedures is of paramount importance. • Plan for/Control development (Land Use Management) to a degree that is not detrimental to the natural assets of the ELM, nor does under-capitalize on them. • Planning and development in a manner that unlocks inland areas. • A synergy must be established between the objective both the ELM IDP and Spatial Planning Objectives. • Spatial and Development Planning must take cognizance of and support DM level Tourism Promotion initiatives. • These agri-tourism ventures should be developed in conjunction with the general tourism strategy
THREATS	

Issues	Spatial Development Planning Response
• Potential threats particularly for tourism are that of safety and security, Land invasion, illegal/inappropriate development • Due to the lack of employment opportunities within the municipality and the cutting back of farm worker employment opportunities much of the population is involved in migrant labour. • This has many social impacts and results in the demographic anomalies exhibited above such as the high percentage of the population that are not of employable age. • Inappropriate development will impact on the aesthetics and amenity of the area and will result in a loss of tourism potential. • Defective/Blocked Projects and Slow moving projects. • Over development of the area due to the large demand residential development in the area is a threat to the atmosphere and as such the areas appeal as a tourism destination. Areas of development pressure should mainly be along the identified nodes and development corridors.	• Spatial and Development Planning must ensure that development is sustainable yet able to capitalize of current economic growth without altering the status quo. • Adopted Nodal Plans must be strategic and capitalize on local strengths and opportunities. Guidelines for development controls and urban design must be set in a manner that preserves atmosphere and aesthetics of nodes in relation to their function. • Spatial and Development Planning with the in the pursuit of stimulating LED in the Municipality can aid in improving job opportunities, in turn reducing the rate of migrant labor as well as increasing the local labor pool. • Guidelines for development controls and urban design must be set in a manner that preserves atmosphere and aesthetics of nodes in relation to their function. Thereby sustaining the attraction to the area

4.7 AREAS OF GREATEST NEED

The identification of these Areas of Greatest Need and the interrogation of it relationship with municipal population provides a solid foundation from which strategic interventions can be generated within the SDF, which will in turn facilitate:

- Direct Infrastructure Investment,
- Positive Action for Growth
- Basic Service Delivery to all.

Ladysmith/Ezakheni/Steadville Complex by its nature as a major urban node, an employment magnet area, and more resources will need to be channeled to ensure that economic and social opportunities are equally accessible to all people of the urban environment, and ensuring that there is a mixture of compatible land uses.

Significant forms of housing development (informal settlement upgrade, hostel upgrade and low cost housing, middle income and inclusionary housing) that have been the focused around this Primary node bears testimony to its importance as an investment destination.

Driefontein Complex is identified as the area that is densely populated yet it lacks progressive development and the economy is very weak. This complex has been identified as an area of priority spending. It has also been identified for infill housing which will inevitably translate to more people who will invariably require more social and infrastructural services.

The **Matiwaneskop Complex** being already a densely populated area, more residential infill is earmarked which will have a similar effect to Driefontein both in terms of associated social –economic and bulk infrastructural services.

The Van Reenen Complex which forms a gateway to the Province and its strategic location cannot be ignored, thus a strategic investment on inherent tourism opportunities (proposed Polo Estate) as well as enhancement of existing tourism facilities should be encouraged. The proposed development would serve as an important employment driver to cater for the proposed residential infill development to the east of the existing settlement and to the south of the N3.

4.7.1 Concluding Remarks

The identification of the above areas of greatest need seek to subscribe to the notion of *`Redressing Imbalances*' ,with a specific focus on areas that have previously been at a disadvantage. The implications thereof are that future planning initiatives should route large portion of private sector investment into areas that were previously marginalized. Furthermore, the elected *criterion* seeks to amplify pertinent issues outlined above.

(See Annexure 11 – Areas of Greatest Need)

4.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ELM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Situation (Section 3) as well as the above mentioned Current Spatial Pattern paints an adequate picture of the current situation for the ELM. A collective survey of spatial elements such as environment significance, urban composition as well the state of the economy, movement systems and Areas of Greatest Need make it possible to demonstrate resultant spatial imbalances in respect of the current situation.

Based on analysis documented above, it is now possible to illustrate the desired spatial form of the Municipality and align it with the goals and objectives of the IDP. The spatial pattern and resultant imbalances would also allow for the exhibition of the underlying spatial design principles which would convey the municipality's thinking of the desired spatial form.

SECTION 5: GUIDING DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES FOR THE EMNAMBITHI/LADYSMITH MUNICIPALITY

5.1 THE VISION

The current vision for the ELM has been unaltered since the 2007/08 IDP review. It is therefore deemed prudent to review the vision in relation to other proposed interventions such as EL'MOSS and Strategic Environmental Assessment. In the preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the ELM, the existing vision should be adapted to include environmental issues and it is thus recommended, for the sake of consistency, that the vision be as follows:

"By 2021, Emnambithi/Ladysmith will be KZN's vibrant, industrial, commercial, trade and tourism inter-link, where all residents enjoy a prosperous, caring, safe & secure environment which promotes cultural diversity. *The establishment of a sustainable community that will protect the natural resource base for present and future generations; to provide access for all to basic services without compromising the integrity of the natural resources, biodiversity and it's associated goods and services on which these services rely and to reduce poverty through the creation of sustainable employment opportunities through the optimization of agricultural production and the realization of the areas of tourism opportunities.*

The above vision has the following key elements thereto:

- **The establishment of a sustainable community.** It is implied that one community will be able to operate within the municipal structure and will be enabled to live.
- **The protection of the natural resource base.** The vision recognizes the importance f natural resources not only for he present generation, but also for the generations to come.
- **Basic services are to be made available to all without compromising natural resources.** Services should therefore be provided without disturbing the natural environment.
- **Creation of employment opportunities.** The focus in this respect remains firmly on the agricultural potential and tourism n the area.

5.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Without any reference to the identified community needs, the broad base of needs in terms of the current reality (backlogs in the provision of services, housing, etc.) is used to formulate the goals for achieving the perceived community needs.

- **Eradication of poverty**
- **Provision of water**

- **Provision of sanitation**
- **Road improvements**
- **Access improvements**
- **Provision of electricity**
- **Provision of health-care facilities**
- **Improvements in safety and security**
- **Provision of housing**
- **Provision of sports grounds, community centres and community halls**
- **Solid waste disposal facilities**
- **Educational facilities**

5.3 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)

The PSEDS is a KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Provincial Government effort to eliminate the significant inequalities that exist within the sub-region, with specific regard to poverty and unemployment. The KZN Provincial Government has set itse a number of goals to confront such inequalities. These goals are focused on halving poverty and unemployment, which also in line with national objectives such as National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The PSEDS is a provincially adopted strategy that aims to facilitate the achievement of th goals by the year 2014.

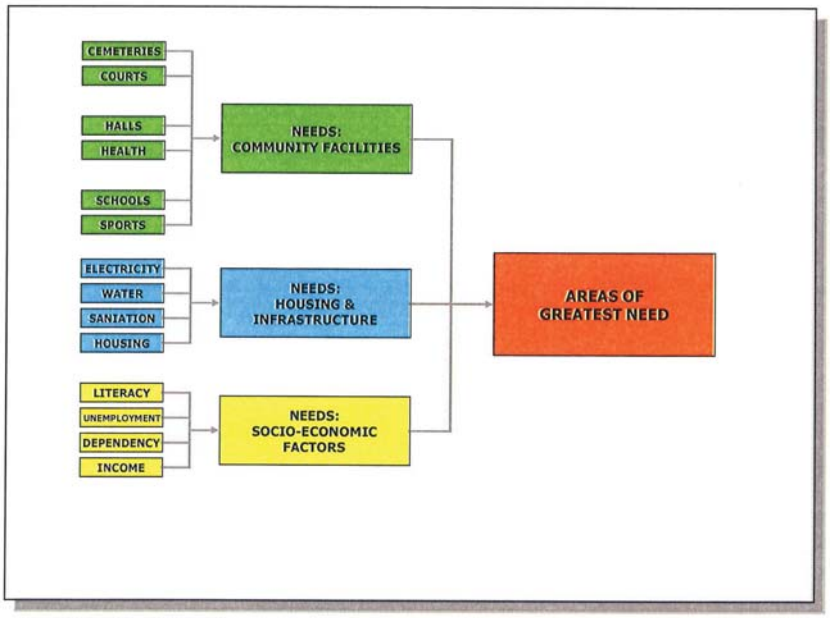
The PSEDS focuses on two core issues:

- All communities are to be provided with at least a basic level of service.
- Areas targeted for economic growth and development are provided with appropriate levels of infrastructure to attra investment interest – to address immediate needs as well as to provide for a reliable expansion and growth trends.

To achieve its goals and to deal with the issues set out above, the bases itself of four founding principles:

- **Principle 1**: Sustained and inclusive economic growth is a prerequisite for alleviation of poverty and unemployment
- **Principle 2**: In areas of high potential, invest in productive infrastructure
- **Principle 3**: In areas of high need, invest in redistributive infrastructure (Basic and Free Basic Services)
- **Principle 4**: Focus should be on areas of high need and potential and development is to be channelled into activi corridors and nodes.

A key focus of the SDF should be a review of areas of highest Need and Potential.



The identification of these Areas of Greatest Need provides a solid foundation from which strategic interventions can be generated within the SDF, which will in turn facilitate:

- Direct Infrastructure Investment,
- Positive Action for Growth
- Basic Service Delivery to all.

SECTION 6: SDF DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES FOR THE EMNAMBITHI/LADYSMITH MUNICIPALITY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to guide the preparation of the Spatial Development Framework certain universal development principles have been identified which all spatial plans should aim to meet.

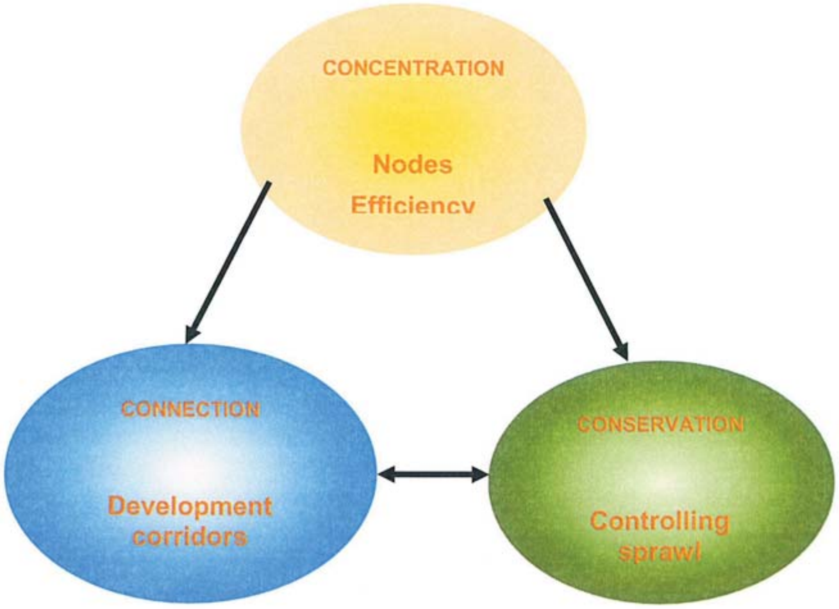
This section identifies the development principles that if met, would result in what could be considered good spatial form. In turn, if these principles are met the implication is that the *spatial aspects* of the municipal vision will also be met.

The principles thus offer a way of testing whether development decisions are appropriate or not.

In examining the principles of good spatial form it is important to note that:

- Spatial planning decisions taken by individuals as well as by organisations affect the economic, social ar physical environment of an area.
- In the study area, spatial form has been largely influenced by political decisions of individuals and organisation.
- Given the strong rural base and scattered urban developments in the area, good spatial form should be examine in a way that creates balance between these two spatial characteristics.

The development principles that inform good spatial form are represented as follows:



6.2 CONCENTRATION

Spatial form should aim to achieve equitability by ensuring services and facilities are concentrated in areas of high accessibility.

This makes life more convenient and allows for such services and opportunities to be shared among communities and hence reduces duplication of inaccessible services.

Concentration of services and facilities allows for benefits through scales of economy.

Such clustering of facilities is time efficient and works to the benefit of the poor in particular who are frequently located on the periphery of serviced areas.

Concentration of services and facilities also promotes an efficient transport system. When development is concentrated certain nodes, transport routes are clearly defined and serve maximum volumes of people with minimal facilities.

Areas with concentrated pockets of development promote vibrant economic and social life.

6.3 CONNECTIVITY

Transport networks are to be promoted as they are the 'veins' of economic growth and are an important catalyst in economic development.

Areas that are highly accessible through transport networks have better opportunities for economic growth by increasing their sphere of influence and in turn their market threshold increases.

When transport systems are in place and are reliable, goods can be quickly and efficiently transported thereby increasing investor confidence.

When diverse goods and services are located along the transport network that have high traffic volumes it allows for the generation of income by taking advantage of passing traffic.

Despite the above, it is important that the free flow of traffic is obstructed

In urban areas development corridors need be supported by dense residential bases.

6.4 CONSERVATION

Spatial planning should encourage sustainable, balanced growth and development within the carrying capacity of the area.

One of such mechanisms of this is through controlling urban sprawl and the conservation of agricultural and environmentally important land

Efficient land use management will preserve and support agricultural uses and maintain and revitalise existing urban centres.

Rural areas that are able to sustain themselves without being over dependant on urban areas are achieved through rural development and investment initiatives. In some cases this can mean tapping into other economic sectors.

Such conservation includes the preservation of natural resources. Spatial planning needs to conserve limited natural resources and ensure that sustainability is achieved.

Networks of open spaces are to be created which are accessible to all people.

Open space and natural resources can be used as a base on which to build the tourism industry.

6.5 SUMMARY

Good spatial form can be achieved through adherence to certain universal spatial principles. Concentration, connectivit and conservation are the core principles that need to guide spatial development.

However the applicability of these principles will vary from place to place depending on the location, type and function of existing development and the will of those in authority to implement them.

The benefits of applying these spatial principles are that all aspects of development i.e. economic, environmental and social benefit.

The next section searches for a spatial model that can be used to guide the development of the Spatial Development Framework. The choice of an appropriate model will be guided by whether it will ensure the three principles of development; concentration, connectivity and conservation, can be met.

SECTION 7: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

7.1 NEED FOR A SPATIAL MODEL

Spatial planning in any municipality must strive to facilitate the provision of appropriate services in order to meet basic needs and for social and economic upliftment to be achieved

The principal aim of the ELM SDF is to adequately display the municipality's "desired spatial form" which is in-line with the IDP and as well as other guiding documents. Thus a need arises for the application of an appropriate model to the development of the SDF.

An applicable model should enable the municipality to:

- ☐ realise the vision of the municipality, and the provision of services in an efficient and sustainable manner;
- ☐ ensure proper investment decisions are made;
- ☐ ensure that there is a sufficient threshold to support facilities and services;
- ☐ ensure proper services and facilities are provided in accordance with the need of the community; and
- ☐ adhere to the principles of conservation, concentration and connectivity, as discussed in the previous chapter.

The model applied to the preparation of the ELM SDF is derived from a range of spatial development polices and principles used particularly in municipalities which have a significantly similar profile to that of the ELM:

- Dominance of rural landscape,
- Significant Agriculture Sector,
- Minimum number of urban points with varying infrastructure and services,

A key directive pointed out by such a model is the Municipal wide application of investment and management policy at three specific levels, in order to achieve significant results:

Level 1

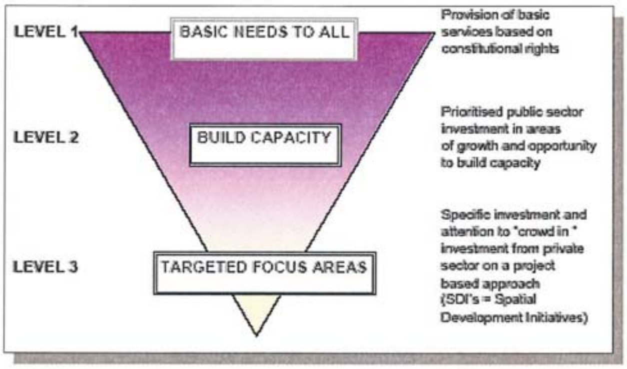
Fulfils basic human rights in the provisions of services to both urban and rural areas, at a minimum level in terms of available resources. This would be guided by the incidence of service and infrastructure backlogs, the proximity of existing bulk services and infrastructure backlogs, the proximity of existing bulk services and the priorities identified in terms of District and Local Municipality IDP's.

Level 2

Ensures the managed investment of public sector funding in urban and rural areas in order to strengthen local capacity, build on the strengths and opportunities that exist and maximises the development potential of existing infrastructure and settlement systems. Capacity building must include institution building, training, and skills transfer and community empowerment.

Level 3

Involves the provision of adequate funding to strategically targeted development zones which have development potential. These will represent nodes or areas of opportunity, where a special focus of effort and investment will attract interest from the private sector to invest; either in joint ventures with Government or independently, in order to develop economic growth opportunities and to realise the potential that already exists.


LEVEL 1
BASIC NEEDS TO ALL
Provision of basic services based on constitutional rights
LEVEL 2
BUILD CAPACITY
Prioritised public sector investment in areas of growth and opportunity to build capacity
LEVEL 3
TARGETED FOCUS AREAS
Specific investment and attention to "crowd in" investment from private sector on a project based approach (SDI's = Spatial Development Initiatives)

7.2 TOWARDS SPATIAL STRUCTURING

Key to shaping and guiding development of and area is the development and display of hierarchies of different development elements such as Development Corridors and Development Nodes.

7.2.1 Development Nodes

- Inevitably the development nodes are largely main centres (albeit and different levels) which are being fed t development corridors in terms of people and physical thresholds.
- Nodes are important points providing concentration of different activities.
- Again nodal points have a potential to expand in size based on different uses.
- Nodal points can be used to concentrate specific activities which could have a multiplier

There are 3 identifiable tiers of Development Nodes:

- Primary Node
- Secondary Node
- Tertiary Node

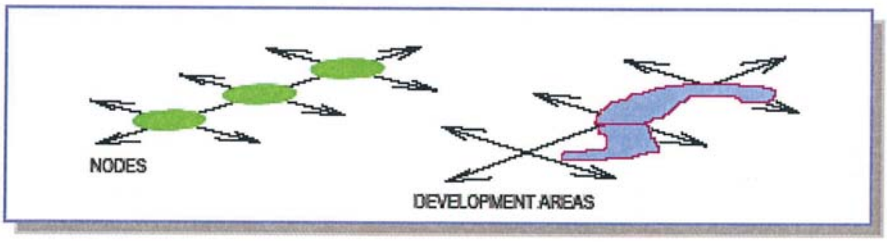
7.2.2 Development Corridors

Whilst Development Corridors are strongly influenced by access and key roads, they can be defined as areas of greatest activity that should be managed in a particular way. In identifying development corridors the following should be looke at:

- The type of development that should be encouraged in these areas.
- The objective in promoting a particular development corridor.
- The actions needed to ensure growth and protection of this corridor in order that the objectives clarified abo are met.

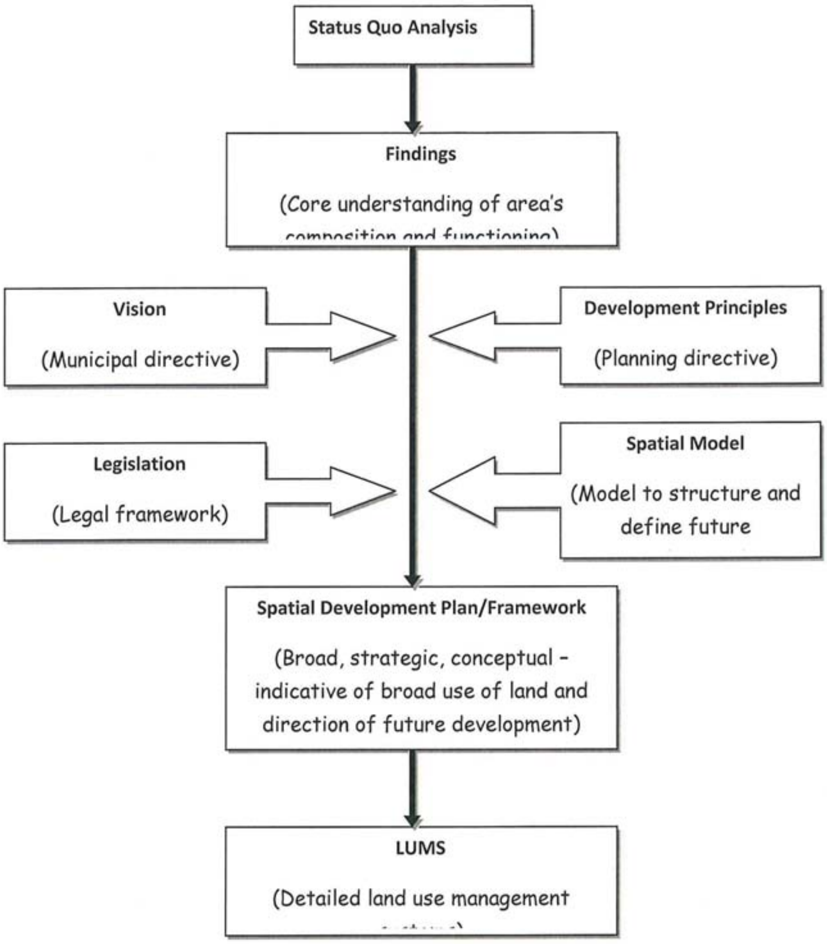
Identifiable development corridors include:

- Primary Development Corridors.
- Secondary Development Corridors.



7.3 EMNAMBITHI/LADYSMITH SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The SDP is a product of the analysis, development principles, legal requirements, vision and mission and spatial model.


Status Quo Analysis
Findings
(Core understanding of area's
composition and functioning)
Vision
(Municipal directive)
Development Principles
(Planning directive)
Legislation
(Legal framework)
Spatial Model
(Model to structure and
define future
Spatial Development Plan/Framework
(Broad, strategic, conceptual -
indicative of broad use of land and
direction of future development)
LUMS
(Detailed land use management

7.3.1 Levels of Investment

The principles the abovementioned spatial model have been applied to the ELM Context i.e. within the Development Centres/Nodes as well as in and around the rural hinterland. With this application, the allocation of investment and development will be based on need in relation to the status quo.

The identification of these Nodes and Areas provides a solid foundation from which strategic interventions can be generated within the SDF, which will in turn facilitate:

- Direct Infrastructure Investment,
- Positive Action for Growth
- Basic Service Delivery to all.

Level of Investment – Nodes

The Levels of Investment model has been applied to the existing "Development Centres" hierarchy that has been identified in the **Section 4**: *Current Spatial Pattern*.

LEVEL	NODE	EXPLANATION
Level 3	**Ladysmith/Ezakheni/Steadville Complex**	As previously alluded to in various sections of this document, Ladysmith is the predominant urban area within the ELM and is referred to as the Primary Administration Centre, owing to its diverse economy (when compared to the other main centres), superior level of infrastructure and service, and sphere of influence. **Ladysmith/Ezakheni/Steadville Complex** is the only area allocated with Level 3 investment, in that it is the area of highest development. Whilst there exists basic services and local capacity and existing infrastructure within the town, there is a need for strategic focus towards development help sustain growth and multiplier effects.
Level 2	• Matiwaneskop Complex • Driefontein Complex • Colenso Complex • Van Reenen Complex	These secondary centres are earmarked as Level 2 investment nodes. Whilst these towns have access to basic services, there is a critical need to develop local capacity and eliminate infrastructure backlogs These nodes correspond with settlements that function as important urban foci in the rural areas. They have lower levels of services that the primary node and often act as dormitories for the primary node.
Level 1	• Roosboom Complex • Blue Bank Settlement • St. Joseph's Mission • Droogval Settlement • Steincoal Spruit Complex • Lucitania Settlement	These lower order centres fall under the **Level 1** investment. In most cases these areas are deeply rural and have minimal to non existent access to basic services.

Hydrological Services	Management of the hydrology of the Ladysmith region will serve to ensure in the urban areas that water quality is maintained or improved, flood risk is reduced and resource availability is guaranteed on a regional basis.	Floods Water Quality Pollution Resource management	Rivers, streams, wetlands, springs and dams. Floodplains and in some cases drainage lines or "mesic" areas that lie adjacent to significant water resources have been included in the polygon. North western areas of the Emnambithi region which lays above 1200m **amsl** as well any other elevated portions of land were considered to be hydrologically linked through the watershed for the region.
Ecological Services	Preservation of bio-diversity. Areas of natural veld and topographically variable regions with high potential habitat areas are seen to assist in the preservation of flora and fauna within the region. Such areas should be linked through an open space system and would support biodiversity preservation	Bio diversity loss Habitat degradation	Areas of grassland, thicket and woodland as well as scarp or kopje areas and wetlands
Aesthetic Value	The maintenance of areas that are deemed to be significant from a visual perspective.	View shed loss Sense of place	Elevated areas in both urban and rural settings. Residential areas and major thoroughfares into towns
Community Asset	Areas used for the establishment of public infrastructure including schools, sewerage and water works.		Sewerage treatment works, water treatment works, schools.
Recreational Asset	Public and private lands that were utilized for recreational purposes or may be utilized for recreational purposes.	Social improvement Urban sprawl	Playing fields, school playing grounds, parks and golf courses
Cultural Value	Areas that were deemed to be significant or associated with significant cultural or historical areas	Sense of place Landscape value	Historical sites, sites of cultural significance.
Agricultural Value	Areas presently or formerly under pasture, grazing or cultivation	Urban sprawl Economic decline of agricultural sector Food security	Farms, cultivated lands. Urban agricultural areas

Parameter	Function	Addressing	Inclusions in Open Space System
Carbon Sequestration and Containment **(CSC)**	Areas that are heavily wooded and may offer opportunities to establish "carbon sinks".	Air pollution Climate change	Open areas, near urban areas that may offer opportunities for the establishment of open planted carbon sequestration areas. Sites should ideally be in proximity to water resources.

Table 28: Levels of Investment - Nodes

7.3.2 Conservation Initiatives

The ELM unfortunately still requires formulating a comprehensive package of environmental plans which would include *inter alia* an Integrated Environmental Program (IEP), Strategic Environmental Framework (SEA) and even an Environmental Management Program (EMP).

However the Municipality has appointed a consultant to undertake the formulation of Municipal Open Space System which is at this stage in draft format. It is deemed prudent that for the purposes of this report, the core areas forming part of the EL'MOSS be taken cognisance of.

Table 29: Environmentally Significant Demarcations

These demarcations form a critical component the Spatial Development Plan for the ELM, as they provide specific land use guidelines within which the Municipal Spatial Desired Form can be worked towards.

7.3.3 IDP projects 2009/2010 in Relation to Spatial Development framework

The table below represents the position/relevance/alignment current/future IDP Projects have in relation to the Reviewed SDF and the Levels of Investment model:

Table 30: IDP Projects in Relation to Spatial Development Framework

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF INVESTMENT
Renovation and Alteration of Municipal Buildings into Trading Centres for SMMEs	Level 3
+- 5km Road in Steadville/Umbulwane	Level 2
12km Ezakheni A,B,C,D,E	Level 2
Umbulwane to Ndomba Cemetery (Road)	Level 1
Pedestrian Bridge: Mbababantu River (Road)	Level 1
Levelling and Grading of Sports Fields (Goal Posts and Netball Posts)	Level 1
Bridges Ezakheni to Esidakeni (Planning)	Level 3
Bridges Watersmeet to Burford (Planning)	Level 1
Landfill site phase 1	Level 2
Housing Projects	Level 2
Emahukwini Community Hall	Level 1
Steadville Taxi Rank Phase 2-4	Level 3
Ezakheni Sports Complex (Indoor Sports Complex)	Level 3
Steadville to Industrial Area	Level 3
Upgrade of Access Roads	Level 1
Waste Management Upgrading	Level 2

Integrated National Electrification Programme	Level 1
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT (PRIVATE INVESTORS	
Airport development and Eco-estate and Residential	Level3
Mixed-Use Development incl. Sports stadium	Level 3
Mixed used	Level 3
Shopping Complex	Level 2/3
Commercial Development (Mega Mica)	Level 2/3

7.3.4 Current and Planned Housing Projects

Table 31: Current Projects

PROJECT AREA	LAND OWNER	PROJECT PHASE
Thembalihle (Steadville) 1000	Council Land	Project preparation funding has been approved
Ezakheni E 3000	Council	Project preparation funding has been approved
Acaciavale 250	Council	Project preparation funding has been approved
Mthandi (Pieters) 500	Ingonyama Trust	
Ntokozweni, Gum Tree (Colenso) 200	Council Erf 153	DOH has conditionally approved the project
Nkanyezi 120	Nkanyezi an R293 township that fell	

	under KwaZulu	

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

Table 32: Planned Projects (Un-prioritized)

NO	RURAL	UNITS	URBAN	UNITS
1	Besters Housing Project	800	Colenso Cluster	1 200
2	Cremin	600	Colenso Cluster	2 150
3	Sadeers Farm	1000	Shayamoya Phase	3 400
4	Peacetown	1 500	Acaciavale Phase	2 974
5	Steenkoolspruit	600	Pretoriusdorp	25
6	Blue Bank	800	Stimaela (Ezakheni D)	400
7	Ematsheni	1 000		
8	Roosboom	200		
9	Kleinfontein	1 000		
10	Jononosko/Matiwane's	1 000		
11	Emathodwane	500		
12	Gcezele	500		
13	Groogwal	20		
14	Krkintulloch	1 000		
15	Madilika	500		
16	Driefontein	1 500		
17	Pieters (Wzintabeni)	400		

18	Walkers Hoek	1 000		
19	Quinisa	300		
20	Klipfontein/Compensation	600		
21	Balderskrall	500		
22	Zaaifontein			

Ref: ELM IDP: Source: Statistics South Africa, 2007

(See Annexure 12 – Spatial Development Plan)

SECTION 8: LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

8.1 WHAT IS A LUMS

LUMS means Land Use Management System, which is the combination of all the tools and mechanisms used by a municipality to manage the way in which land is used and developed. Such tools and mechanisms include Land Use Schemes; by-laws; licensing; rates and general property information.

The management of land use is a mechanism used by municipalities in order to create safe and liveable environments. One of the primary tools used for control of land use and development of land and buildings are land use schemes and other plans. The Land Use Scheme Plan reflects intended land uses on a map. A land use scheme is prepared for all the land under a municipality's jurisdiction and set the rules and procedure for land development.

In order to prevent uncoordinated development and manage the impact of the development on each site on neighbouring sites and surrounding areas, the scheme consists of a plan and a document that regulate land in two ways:

- Through stipulating permitted land uses for each site within the municipality; and
- Putting in place development controls in terms of the shape, size and position of buildings.

8.2 WHAT ARE THE AIMS OF LUMS

- ***A Healthy Living Environment*:** through separation of land uses which cause a nuisance and pollution and provision of open space and community facilities.
- ***Safety:*** controlling the development of land uses that are harmful to our health ensures that safety is attained.
- ***Conservation:*** this includes preservation of buildings and sites that are of historical significance.
- ***Order:*** to prevent conflict in land use management, order in development should be promoted. This means that incompatible land uses should be separated and compatible land uses be clustered.
- ***Amenity*:** this refers to creating pleasant living environments.
- ***Convenience:*** in terms of location of employment, community and other opportunities.
- ***General Welfare:*** adequate provision of services and facilities and creation of *safe and healthy environments.*
- ***Efficiency and Economy:*** this refers to maximum use of scarce resources that are available in an area.
- ***Participation*** of people in managing land.

8.3 OBJECTIVES OF LUMS

In order to achieve a spatial form that has the above mentioned characteristics, spatial planning should seek to achieve LUMS' objectives which can include:

- Compliance with the principles of the White Paper which includes sustainability, equity, efficiency, integration and fair and good governance.

- To link land use and environmental management with development planning.
- To provide mechanisms to:

  - accommodate desirable land uses;
  - provide a framework to resolve conflict between different land uses;
  - promote certainty of land use;
  - promote efficient use of land;
  - promote efficient movement of persons and goods;
  - promote economic activity;
  - protect the amenity of adjacent land uses;
  - protect natural resources including agricultural resources;
  - protect cultural resources and give due consideration to the diversity of communities;
  - protect unique areas or features; and
  - manage land generally, including change of land use.

8.4 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

As discussed in chapter 3, all municipalities are obligated to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its area of jurisdiction in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000). A key component of an Integrated Development Plan is the preparation of a Spatial Development Framework that contains a broad Land Use Management System (LUMS) that can be applied to the whole municipality. Land Use Schemes are developed based on numerous aspects identified in the IDP and reflected visually on the SDF. Land Use Schemes reflect this information in greater detail, showing the details for every individual site on a plan.

While the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks is guided by the MSA regulations, there are no specific guidelines or regulations pertaining to the preparation of a LUMS. However government has recognised the importance of land use management and the need for introducing legislation particularly in respect of Land Use Management.

The detailed requirements of land use management applied at municipal level is, to some extent, being addressed nationally by the draft white paper on Spatial Planning and the National Land Use Bill (March 2001) which seek to establish land use planning as a key component of Integrated Development Plans

The national land use bill (will) establish the framework to guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the republic and requires all municipalities to prepare Land Use Schemes to regulate the use and development of land.

The white paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001) follows closely the Green Paper on Development and Planning. The intended outcome of the white paper is a new national law, the land use bill. The bill will replace, *inter alia*, the Physical Planning Acts and Development Facilitation Act.

The ultimate goal is a legislative and policy framework that enables government, and especially local government, to formulate policies, plans and strategies for land-use and land development that address, confront and resolve the spatial, economic, social and environmental problems of the country.

The White Paper on spatial planning and land use management contains the following principles that LUMS should comply with:

- Sustainability
- Equality
- Efficient
- Integration and
- Fair and good governance.

In order to comply with legislative requirements, Planning Schemes will need to:

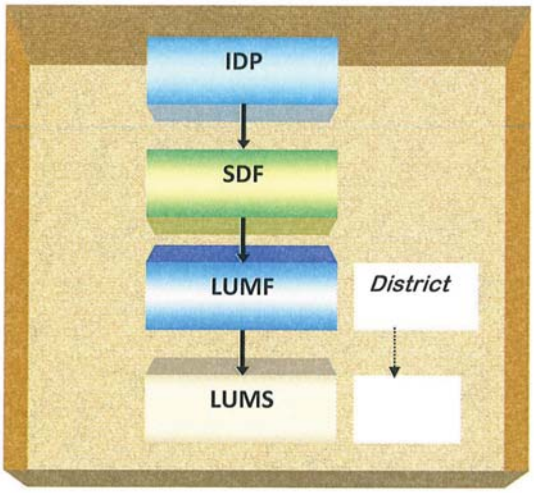
- Define the area of effect thereof;
- Define terminology;
- Specify development, or classes of development, which are permitted, or prohibited and any permissions, conditions, limitations or exemptions, subject to which such developments may be permitted; and
- Specify for any area or part thereof:
    - floor area and coverage limitations;
    - building height limits;
    - building density limits;
    - space limitations around buildings, including minimum building lines;
    - parking standards and requirements;
    - external building appearance, landscaping, overshadowing, aesthetics, and maintenance standards;
    - advertising and signage standards;
    - provisions which advise prospective developers of the facilities which they will be required to provide;
    - moratoriums on further development where land use and servicing restrictions are severe; or,
    - any other norms or standards which require compliance with, or other matters necessary for, the effective administration thereof.

8.5 ROLE OF THE DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF LUMS

It evidences from the above that the implementation of the LUMS is the responsibility of the local municipalities and not that of the district, since land use management systems are pertinent at the very grass roots level of land management. However, the district has a very distinct role to play, which is in step with its position as overarching authority.

The district should be responsible for the setting of standards for the LUMS, supporting the local municipalities in establishing the LUMS, providing or assisting with required funding, standardization of the content of the LUMS, and co-ordinating and overseeing the local process. Thus, in effect the District should be accountable for compiling the Land Use Management Framework which precedes the LUMS.

It is concluded from the foregone sections that the LUMS is the last component of a comprehensive planning process which can be illustrated as follows:



Clearly there is a link of information between the IDP, the SDF, the LUMF and the LUMS. In which case, the LUMF is at a district level and the LUMS at the local level. Thus, like the District SDF, which is overarching and broad serving as a directive for the local SDFs, so the LUMF is overarching and broad being directive and descriptive for the LUMS. Where the LUMS is the actual mechanism with which land is managed, the LUMF is the instruction manual to create the mechanism.

Following from the above it is deemed that the District has to undertake the following in terms of compiling the LUMF (Note: list is not necessarily comprehensive):

- ☐ Identify all the critical areas of first intervention. Thus single out those areas where standardized LUMS are most needed;
- ☐ Determine the actual content of each level of LUMS, viz. what detail should be covered in a comprehensive LUMS versus a primary LUMS, versus an elementary LUMS;
- ☐ Determine the level of LUMS, viz. elementary, primary or comprehensive, needed for the different types of areas, viz. urban, rural, hub, satellite, etc. which constitute the municipal area;
- ☐ Define a timeframe for LUMS implementation, realizing that the LUMS can only be implemented through an incremental process because financial and human resources are scarce and the complexity of LUMS can be overwhelming especially in areas which have never been part of any form of land use management; and
- ☐ It should launch the project; assist with funding and co-ordinate the process to ensure execution and alignment.

The District's role therefore remains at the District level.

8.6 POINTS OF DEPARTURE FROM THE SDF

While the detail for the LUMS should be extracted from the Local SDFs, the District SDF provides key clues of where the LUMS should start, hence, what the initial focus areas of the LUMS are.

The District SDF identifies that the major urban centres, including an emerging major urban centre, are the key areas of economic growth, where infrastructure exist, thresholds are greatest to attract more activity and land uses are most diverse, economic opportunities prevail and integration is to be achieved.

Of importance is that development must be facilitated and one way of achieving this is by making development easy and fast and another is by being transparent. An effective LUMS can achieve these. And since, development in all major urban centres is desirable and effective LUMS is also.

In addition to the major urban centres, other critical areas include the key intervention areas, which can be either urban or rural, in existing or outside existing town planning scheme areas, areas of conflict or areas of opportunity. Either way both the major urban centres and the key intervention areas are first on the priority list for LUMS and these should be done at a comprehensive level in order to be fully transparent.

Though the major urban centres may presently be governed by a town planning scheme it is suggested that the first phase of the incremental LUMS process be to standardize the content of the different schemes and to transform the existing schemes into a structured LUMS. It is accepted that a fully-fledge LUMS will take more time and funds.

It is recognised that the process is (has to be) incremental as a boundary to boundary comprehensive LUMS is for many reasons unattainable in one shot and that a hierarchy and process of implementation must form part of the LUMF.

8.7 THE ELM LAND USE MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

The ELM LUMS must be configured as such that it consists of the following:

The Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework would be the first level of spatial planning and as such, be strategic and indicative in nature. The SDF will strive to guide and inform all land development and land management in ELM.

Nodal Spatial Development Plans

These Plans will form the next level of spatial planning. Detailed Nodal Spatial Development Plans will put into action the strategies introduced by the SDF at a nodal and in some instances regional level. Such development plans will be strategic in nature, and the proposals brought to the fore will facilitate implementation via Local Development Plan (LDO's), Planning Schemes and specific development projects/programs.

Local Policy Plans

These plans will comprise of detailed implementation objectives for specific areas and will be based various contexts i.e. residential density, alternative tenure, land use etc.

Planning Schemes

The Planning Schemes are Statutory Mechanisms which dictate the manner in which land can be developed, managed and regulated. Planning schemes will be developed for the urban areas where current town planning schemes are in place (and further evolved as per LUMS Guidelines) as well as the Rural Areas i.e. Rural Planning Scheme. In a way, Planning Schemes provide the tools that give effect to the spatial guidelines introduced by the SDF.

SECTION 9: CONCLUSION

Population of the ELM is in the order of 225 459. Farmlands have the biggest spatial footprint in the Municipality, largely used for commercial farming. This agricultural land is under private ownership. Residential areas, both tribal and urban, are quite small in terms of space that they occupy geographically. However, this is where the majority of the population resides as densities are high. .

The economic make-up of the Municipality provides only for limited economic beneficiation. This aspect needs to be addressed to attain economic growth in the area. Industries and the services sector are located in the urban complex of Ezakheni and Ladysmith.

Typical of most Municipalities in the country there are discrepancies in respect of levels of service delivery, income and education levels between the urban and rural components of the area. In response to the challenges noted above, and elaborated upon in the main report, the SDF has identified opportunities at certain localities. Similarly, constraints have also been noted.

The ELM SDF is the first step in spatially representing the vision of the Municipality in such a manner to guide the location of development. The next step is to elaborate upon the district SDF in a lower level of detail at the local municipality level. More specifically, areas of investment should be shown, special development areas as well as intervention areas and areas for future growth.

Following the completion of the review of the SDF, a detailed LUMS at the local level have to be prepared. The LUMS will be informed by the district and local SDF. A well-prepared LUMS can facilitate development as contemplated in the SDF. However, the successful implementation of the SDF and enforcement of a LUMS is dependent on not only enforcing legislation but also the buy-in of land owners and developers. As such, the process of preparing the LUMS is an inclusive, consultative process.

The process of preparing the SDF and LUMF/LUMS is an incremental one. The SDF can depict a more detailed, and focused, level of information than a district SDF. In response thereto, the LUMS defines land use scheme areas and districts at even a more detail. Such investigations could very well lead to the identification of opportunities and constraints which have an impact on potentially the whole district. Then, the necessary changes to the district SDF have to be effected.

As with the preparation of review of IDPs, a SDF should also be reviewed in line with changing circumstances.